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[No. 231]

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—337—

#### Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the French Ship *L'ISABELLE*, Captain F. Godit, from Bourbon, and Pondicherry the 14th September. This was the vessel spoked of yesterday, as the one standing in from below, name not then ascertained.

The Report also mentions that the Dutch Ship *COLUMBO* had been wrecked off the Cape, on her voyage to Europe, but no particulars of this disaster are given. The French Ship spoke off the Sand-heads the English vessel *KENT*, from Calcutta, dismasted, and supplied her with a fore-top mast. We shall probably hear, therefore, of this vessel's return to the River to refit.

The *NANEE*, Captain Thomson, left Town on Tuesday for London, touching at the Cape on her way home; but Letters by her for England will no doubt be in time for some few days hence.

The Meeting that is to take place at the Town Hall this morning at 11 o'clock, to consider of the best means that can be taken, for aiding in the relief of the distressed peasantry of Ireland, will, we should hope, be fully attended. We have been so often reproved for extra zeal in the cause of Benevolence, and taunted with dragooning persons into acts against their will,—an accusation which we desire by all means not to deserve,—that we prefer in the present instance a bare mention of the Meeting and its object, and shall leave the rest to those who may attend it.

*Portsmouth, Saturday, May 11, 1822.*—We respectfully, but earnestly invite the attention of the Inhabitants of these Towns, to an Advertisement in our Paper, calling for their concurrence and support in furthering a Subscription for the immediate Relief of the Suffering Peasantry in the South West District of Ireland.—We believe, from all the accounts that have met our eye, that no pen can describe the depth and extent of distress which pervades a large portion of our fellow-subjects in that unhappy and deeply-afflicted Country; where, according to the latest accounts, "Famine was daily extending its ravages, and typhus fever had again made its appearance among them; but so desponding, so heartless, were the unhappy sufferers, that they welcomed even the approach of disease, in its most frightful and devastating form, as a means of terminating their miseries with their lives."—The Baronies and Parishes in the County of Clare, present a total of *Forty-nine thousand two hundred and five individuals, totally destitute of provisions, and without the means of purchasing them!*—Though Christians know no distinction of Country when the calls of humanity are made upon them, yet will they recognise in the present distressing case, that the Peasantry of the Sister Kingdom have a near and strong claim upon their commiseration and benevolence, and that it is a sacred obligation and duty on those whom Providence has made Stewards to the poor and needy, to come forward and promptly relieve those of their Brethren who are suffering and dying in the pangs of actual want:—besides, by extending relief now to the unhappy sufferers, their career of crime and devastation may be effectually checked; and thus "Charity prevent a multitude of sins."—The Requisition to our Mayor is numerously and most respectfully signed; he has appointed the Meeting to be held on *Wednesday next*, at the New Town Hall.

*London, May 12.*—The reader will see in this day's paper a brief notice of a meeting in London, held for the purpose of raising subscriptions to put a little food into the mouths of the thousands who are now literally starving in Ireland. The subscription has commenced favourably, and promises success. So far so good. Certainly never was assistance more needed, and Charity bleareth "him that gives and him that takes." But what a melancholy thing, that individual benevolence should be thus appealed to in the last resort, to rescue the victims of misgovernment from absolute starvation! And how eloquently is the character of that misgovernment denounced (as the Earl of Darley remarked on Friday) by the notable fact, that this starvation is going on in the midst of plenty! First we have the Prime Minister attributing the agricultural distress to superabundant crops, and in particular to the over-production in Ireland: next, we find it avowed, that myriads of Irish peasants are dying off, because their potatoe crop has failed, and they cannot buy the cheap bread with which the market is glutted! Horrible as this is, however, it truly displays the real state of things in Ireland. The peasantry there live in the lowest grade of existence, keeping body and soul together with the worst food that can sustain human beings. Being thus on the edge of subsistence, as it were, they are liable to be thrown over to starvation by a variety of accidents; and thus we see them in the present instance helplessly sinking under the failure of their usual crop. Such is the tenure on which millions of Irishmen hold their existence. To this misery and its inevitable consequences,—what has been the remedy applied by the Pitt System for the years upon years of its continuance? Hangings, banishings, and fresh taxes!

Ireland unquestionably exhibits the climax of misgovernment among nations calling themselves civilized; in other words, of rank corruption, as distinguished from the simple despotism of lords and slaves. While it is a source of lasting infamy to the English Government, it should be a solemn warning to the English People. During the many years that the peasantry of England have received less average wages than they could subsist upon, what has saved them from the potatoes and famine of their fellow-men in Ireland? *Seven or eight millions a year of poor rates.* Property in this country has shewn just as much desire as in the Sister Island to press the labouring class below the mark of bare subsistence, but the latter have saved themselves by enforcing their legal claim not to be starved; a claim, by the way, which property has late shewn no small anxiety to get rid of! What is to be inferred from this? That the condition of the labouring classes—"the millions"—is the true criterion of the goodness or badness of Government. When the lowest class is in a state of ease and independence, as in the United States, then are all the other classes also easy and independant. The wealth is spread through the general mass, and not in particular heaps, as in this country. When we are referred to the size and splendour of the metropolis, the greatness of the mansions of the rich, the number of their carriages, servants, and endless luxuries; when we are told to view all these things, all co-existing with enormous taxation, as proofs of national prosperity—we are disposed to smile at the ignorance which mistakes individual for general flourishing; or rather which does not perceive that it is only by the sacrifice of the comforts and necessities of the majority, that so large a minority can live in

idle luxury. It is sufficient to shew the utter want of sympathy between the people at large and the House of Commons, that in the latter Assembly scarce a word is ever heard of the interests of the poor, but whole weeks are employed (this present one has been remarkably so) in debating the silliest and most forlorn projects for raising provisions to the level of taxation and old prices.

*Portsmouth, May 11, 1822.*—A letter just received from an Officer of his Majesty's ship *MENAI*, Captain Fairfax Moresby, C. B. states that she captured at anchor, off the Island of Zanziboo, on the 4th August last, the French brig *INDUSTRY*, Captain Mongin, with 130 slaves, viz. 127 men, three women, completing her cargo, and arrived at the Isle of France on the 11th of September.—This vessel had run eight years in the Slave Trade. The *MENAI* has also determined the existence of the Islands of Glorioso (two in number), and Captain Moresby has sent an account of their exact position to the Admiralty—he having landed on them. Their existence is doubted by Horsburgh, Author of the East India Directory, and other Writers.

On the 23rd of March, the *PIGMY*, Lieut. J. Hills, fell in with three smuggling vessels, which were compelled to throw their cargoes overboard, to effect their escape, of which the *PIGMY* picked up 63 kegs of brandy and geneva. On the 21st ult. she fell in with another, which threw her cargo overboard in the chase; during which one of the crew was unfortunately mortally wounded. On the 30th ult. the *PIGMY* chased another smuggler, which also threw her cargo overboard, but having left a buoy with it, by that means the *PIGMY*'s boats succeeded in getting 72 kegs, making 135 in the whole.

The Coroner's Jury that sat at Weymouth on the body of Wm. Lewis, of the sloop *ACTIVE*, who died by a wound received by a musket shot fired from the *PIGMY*, returned the following verdict:—"That the said William Lewis was mortally wounded by a ball, wantonly and maliciously fired by some person on board his Majesty's schooner *PIGMY*, and we do therefore return our verdict of *WILFUL MURDER* against the Officer then in command of his Majesty's said schooner."

A Court Martial is ordered to be held here on the 20th inst. to enquire into the circumstances.

Capt. Thomas Alexander, C. B. is appointed to the *ALLIGATOR*, 28, which is ordered to fit for foreign service, at Woolwich—supposed for the East Indies.

The *WILLIAM* and *MARY* Yacht has been paid off, and re-commissioned by Capt. Wm. Bowles. Lieutenant Sandom is appointed to her.

At Spithead.—*PHAETON*, *OWEN GLENDOWER*.

In the Harbour, fitting—*RANGER*, for Newfoundland; *HIND*, for the Mediterranean; *ARAB*, for the Irish station; *NAUTILUS*, paying off; *GRASSHOPPER*, *CALLIOPE*, and *WILLIAM* and *MARY* Yacht.

On Tuesday the first division of the 72nd Regiment marched in from Fort Cumberland, embarked, and sailed for Plymouth, in the *THOMAS* and *MARY* transport. Two companies of this Regiment are yet to arrive from the Cape of Good Hope.

Orders are received for the 61st Regiment, which is daily expected to arrive from Jamaica, to proceed to Plymouth; the 15th Regiment of Foot having commenced the march from that place to Bristol, in consequence of the disturbances among the colliers in Wales, who resist a reduction of their wages.

The 58th Regiment, which landed last week from Jamaica, has marched from Gosport Barracks to Chatham.

On Thursday his Grace the Duke of Richmond, accompanied by the Duchess, arrived here from Goodwood, to take leave of Capt. Somerset, (Aid-de-Camp to Lord Charles Somerset), and his Lady (sister of the Noble Duke) who embarked in the afternoon, in the *THOMAS WINSFORD*, *Dee*, which sailed yesterday morning for the Cape of Good Hope.—The Duke and Duchess returned to Goodwood in the evening.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, and the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, arrived on Monday, and went on board the *OWEN GLENDOWER* frigate, to dine with the Hon. Capt. Robt. Cavendish Spencer. His Grace returned to London on the next morning, from this visit to his nephew. Earl Spencer, we understand, intends going with his son to Copenhagen. It is expected the *OWEN GLENDOWER* will sail at day-light to-morrow, to embark Sir George Naylor and the Rt. Hon. Thomas Foster, at North Yarmouth.

The Prince de Laderia, and two other Italian Noblemen, have this week viewed the Dock-yard, and our other public establishments.—They dined with Major-General Sir James Lyon K. C. B. our Lieutenant-Governor.

Potatoes are advanced here from 2d. to 6½d. per gal.

The price of beer has declined here, generally, from 6d. to 5d. per pot.

Best fresh Butter is selling in Newport, to-day, at 8d. per pound—at Portsea, 2s. 1d.

*The late Mr. Perry's Library, Part the Third.*—Mr. Evans has sent forth his catalogue of the third portion of this very extraordinary collection, the sale of which will commence at his rooms in Pall-mall, next Thursday. If the first and second parts of this library, curious as they were in every branch of literature and the arts, attracted so much attention throughout the country, the third part may be said to exceed either of the others, so far at least as relates to rare articles in Old English Poetry, Facetiae, and the Drama, including the *first four folios* of our Shakespeare, and English and French tracts of uncommon occurrence, many of them unique.—Mr. Evans has bestowed great pains, and no small share of taste as well as skill in the arrangement and description of the various articles, occasionally illustrating the titles with valuable anecdotes, many of them but little known. We feel confident that this third part will excite more general notice than either of the former, for it embraces greater variety.—Here is likewise a fair sprinkling of readable books.

*Staffordshire Colliers*—We regret to state that an extensive district, from Wolverhampton to Bilston, is still in a feverish state, in consequence of great numbers of colliers still refusing to return to their work, and their apparent determination to prevent others from doing so. On Monday evening many hundreds were collected together at Mr. J. T. Fereday's Monmore Green Colliery, for the purpose, as it was reported, of ducking those men who had been at work, upon their coming up from the pits; it was deemed necessary to call out the Scots Greys, Staffordshire yeomanry, and the civil force from Bilston for their protection; one or two shots were fired, and a man named Roberts, we regret to state, was mortally wounded. The Magistrates were treated disrespectfully, and two ringleaders are committed to Stafford gaol.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

*Vienna, April 25.*—A report is in circulation here, that one of the Archdukes will very soon set out for London, charged with a mission of the highest importance, which is supposed to be relative to the negotiations that have taken place between Prince Metternich and General Tatischeff. It is said that the object in view is to arrange with the English Government the basis of a treaty, in case the Ottoman Porte should persist in its refusal to accede to the terms of the Russian Ultimatum.

*April 25.*—It is generally affirmed in this capital that our Government, which has so much at heart the preservation of peace, has succeeded, though not without difficulty, in prevailing on the Court of Russia to delay taking a decisive resolution, and to wait for the result of the new negotiations which M. Lutzow is to carry on with the *Reis Effendi*, according to instructions that have been sent to him.

*New Poem.*—We are informed by a correspondent that the forthcoming Satirical Poem, *The Mohawks*, is calculated to excite considerable notice. Its object is similar to that of a well-known Poem, except that it is not confined to the vindication of one writer, nor to the satirization of one set of pseudo writers.—*Morning Chronicle*, May 13.

New York.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON ON THE CHINA TRADE.

Among the New Works that have lately reached us from England, is a Volume entitled "Miscellaneous Notices relating to China, and our Commercial Intercourse with that Country; by Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. LL.D. and F.R.S." and as it cannot yet have got into general circulation even in Town, and is perhaps wholly unknown in the Interior, we shall make a few Extracts from its pages, for general readers, before the Book is likely to reach them, and without offering any further introduction or comment;

The peculiar circumstances under which foreigners are received in China are, in fact, such, that the body or nation suffers from individual offences, almost equally, whether those offences, are subjected to punishment, or permitted to escape with impunity. The latter event naturally tends to render foreigners objects of hatred and aversion, while the former invariably entails upon them humiliation and disgrace.

Extreme cases of this description have happily, as yet rarely been known to occur; as the East-India Company's servants, by means of the powers, either directly vested in them, or indirectly arising out of their situation, have hitherto, in every instance of difficulty, actively interposed, either for the preservation or the restoration of harmony. But were this resource taken away, it is difficult to say which of the probable consequences would be most to be deprecated; the license and disorder ensuing from the frequent impunity of offences; or the still more intolerably and humiliating grievance, of the abandonment of British subjects to struggle for their lives unassisted, against false or unproved charges, and amongst all the mazes of Chinese injustice and chicanery.

To obviate the hazard of either of these unpleasant alternatives, in the event of an unrestricted trade, the appointment of a King's Consul at Canton has been suggested; and it has been supposed by some that such a public functionary would be fully competent to the discharge of all the political duties at least, which can now fall to the lot of the servants of the East-India Company.

Whether it might or might not, be advisable to engrave such an appointment upon the existing system, is a question which it may be difficult to decide\*; but one thing is certain, that the creation of such an appointment would not, of itself, in the smallest degree, remove the difficulties above adverted to.

Whatever the consular character might add to the dignity, it can add nothing whatever to the power already enjoyed by the British authorities under the present establishment.—It is from the trade that that power is derived. It is the trade, for instance, which confers on the Company's representatives their present power of controlling, not only the marine service of their employers, but also, in a certain degree, all other shipping whatever, importing from India or elsewhere, under the British flag. It is the trade which, by reasons of its great extent, has often given them means, peaceable as well as legitimate, of either favouring or counteracting the views of the Chinese Government, and this upon occasions, when the possession and exertion of such a power have proved of vital importance to the British interests

\* The writer of this is, upon the whole, inclined to think that it would be of advantage to our interests in China, if a Consular title were conferred by royal authority on the president of the Select Committee, together with that of Vice-Consul on the gentleman next in rotation—It would in some degree strengthen their hands, and certainly remove some obstructions in point of etiquette, which at present embarrass the Select Committee, in the performance of those political functions, which, whatever may have been supposed and argued to the contrary, form undoubtedly a very important part of their duty.

It is painful to see occasionally a just cause injured by the adoption of false and injudicious arguments in its support—This, it appears to the Author, has been very much the case, when it has been urged as one of the motives for continuing the trade on its present footing, that, for the sake of this trade, the Company's servants in China are occasionally compelled to submit to humiliations and indignities, such as no King's officer could patiently endure. If this were indeed the case, it would no doubt be extremely inexpedient to confer Consular appointments on persons thus unfortunately circumstanced—but the fact is quite otherwise; at least, ever since the period of the first British embassy in 1792, the Company's servants in China have seen the impolicy of such degrading submissions; and have uniformly, and with great ultimate success, taken the higher ground of a rational assertion of all those principles, which are essential to the preservation and prosperity of any extensive commercial intercourse between great and independent nations.

in that quarter. It is, lastly, also the trade, which proves the great engine of power, for influencing the proceedings of the licensed Chinese merchants, a class of men, upon whose conduct and disposition, in respect to foreigners in China, much more depends than is commonly suspected.

The trade being, therefore, in point of fact, the only real and available source of power and influence in the present case, such power and influence can, of course, reside with none but the representatives of those who carry it on. The King's Ambassador at the Court of Pekin and also the Captains of His Majesty's Navy, when they have powerful ships under their command, are capable, no doubt, of exerting an influence distinct from the trade; but a King's Consul at Canton, without much greater powers than those with which consuls are usually entrusted, must necessarily, whatever his nominal dignity, be little more than a cypher.

One of the witnesses, who advocates the question of opening the trade, on being asked whether he thought, that the restrictions laid upon the European trade with China, originated more in political apprehensions than in any indisposition to commercial intercourse with foreign European states, replies, and, as the writer of this thinks, justly, "Yes, I am certainly of opinion that the jealousy of the Chinese has arisen almost entirely from the dread of our political power."

It has indeed been attempted to be maintained, that this jealousy is grounded in a considerable degree on the superior size and strength, and in some respects, the warlike equipment of our indiamen; and it is accordingly inferred, that if the trade were to be carried on in the smaller vessels which private traders would be likely to employ, this jealousy would be in a great measure removed.—But really, when it is considered that such ships as H. M. ship BLENHEIM (a first rate cut down), three or four second rates, and a great number of the largest class of our frigates, have been seen at the mouth of the river of Canton, in a constant succession, during the whole of the late war, and at the very time that our territorial conquests and progresses in India, were becoming daily more notorious in China; the attempt to affix on the Company's trade, and on the style of shipping they generally employ, a material and efficient share in producing that jealousy on the part of the Chinese, which all parties admit to exist, must almost excite a smile. Can any one seriously suppose, advertizing to the knowledge the Chinese must thus possess (however imperfect and inaccurate as to its details) of the powerful fleets and armies which Great Britain has at her command; that the transfer of our trade with that country, say from 20 ships of 1400 tons burthen each, to 140 ships of 200 tons burthen each, (thus supposing, contrary to the sanguine hopes of speculators, no augmentation) could tend in any material degree to quiet their apprehensions? Is it not rather more likely, that it would increase them? would not the very change itself excite suspicion? would they not be apt to discover that these 140 ships, from their less draught of water, from their being more manageable, and from their capacity to carry more guns than the 20 could do upon their present construction, would be capable of harassing and annoying them much more effectually, in the event of any differences leading to actual hostilities, than the vessels employed upon the present system?

Is it the superiority of the discipline on board these smaller ships, that would operate so much with the Chinese in their favor? On this subject, it is surely impossible to have a more competent witness than Captain Ross, who himself commanded a small vessel in the Bombay Marine, for many years employed upon the China station, and, in the course of that period, completed a very extensive survey of the Chinese seas with great credit and success.

The following is an extract from his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons:—

"Do you conceive the means that the Company's officers have of enforcing obedience, is greater than that of the smaller ships?—I think that there are a greater number of officers on board the Company's ships than there would be in the small ships, and men that have been accustomed to act under some discipline."

"In point of fact, is the discipline on board one of the Company's ships better or worse, than on board a private trader?—It is certainly stricter."

"Will not the number of officers on board each ship be in proportion to the number of men?—No; there are a great number of officers on board the Company's ships in proportion to the number of men; because there is a captain and six or seven officers, besides a number of other officers that are not carried in the smaller ships." p. 254.

The Author has not felt it to be within his competence, to examine minutely the question of the comparative advantages of the trade carried no by the Company in China, and that which is, or might be, carried on there by individuals, in respect to the points that follow: He cannot undertake to say, that in respect to the freightage of goods, the disposal of the minor articles of luxury and curiosity, and possibly, in some other

respects to which he may not have adverted, individuals may not have some advantages in China, over a company.—If they do possess such advantages, the country trade from India, and the direct trade of the captains and officers of the Company's ships from England, afford very ample opportunity for putting these advantages to the test. But it is conceived that enough has been said to shew, that upon a general view of the whole question, the theory, that the Company is incapacitated from availing itself advantageously of any new opening for trade, on account of the expensiveness of its establishment, or the inattention of its servants, is wholly unsupported, and indeed, as far as it goes, decidedly contradicted by the evidence.

The information therefore which has been so industriously collected respecting the demands for China produce on the Continent of Europe and in other parts of the world, and the consequent advantage of endeavouring to open a carrying trade between those countries and the port of Canton, does not, in fact, at all affect the question as it now stands between the East-India Company and the private trader. It only tends to put in doubt the policy of that law, by which all such carrying trade, without an intermediate visit to an English port, is at present, interdicted.—It ought to be kept in mind, that it is not for the sake of the Company that this advantage has hitherto been relinquished, by the nation, but in subservience to certain general views of national and commercial policy that have been supposed to be most congenial, upon the whole, to our general interests. The East-India Company is at present as effectually excluded by law, as the private trader. The Company is not even allowed to carry the produce of China to the West Indies, or to any of the colonies we still possess in North America.

If it is no longer intended to adhere to this system of policy; if it be determined to be consistent with the interests of Great Britain, that such a carrying trade should be permitted; let it be so—but let this new privilege be at least placed in such hands, as shall prevent any hazard accruing from its exercise to those other valuable branches of commerce, which we at present enjoy in security. The China trade is a field of commercial adventure, which we already find very productive as it is. Do not let us, in the vain hope of still further increasing its returns, run the risk of laying it waste altogether. Do not let us introduce into it a new set of labourers, who, if they can maintain themselves in it at all, are much more likely to supplant, than advantageously to co-operate with its present cultivators.

It may be said, that the East-India Company are not desirous of permission to embark in any of these new branches of trade, connected with the port of Canton: that they have never solicited that the existing interdiction to all such trade should be taken off. They are certainly not so sanguine on the subject of the advantages to be expected to result from such speculations as the private merchants—yet that they have not altogether overlooked them, especially as far as regards a direct supply from China to the West Indies and the British settlements in North America with Chinese produce, will be perceived from a document entered in the evidence before the Lords' Committee, p. 163, from the pen of Mr. Elphinstone, who was within these few years President of the Select Committee in China; a document, which if the high authority from whence it proceeds, and the important and authentic information it conveys, on almost every branch of the subject, were duly weighed, might probably have rendered any thing else that has been said on the same side of the question by others superfluous.

The Company do not, it must be acknowledged, entertain sanguine expectations on the subject. It is not sufficient either for their satisfaction, or for that of the nation, though it may be so for that of individuals, that there is evidence to shew, that the British trade with China can be made to flow advantageously through new channels, it must be shewn also, that it can be advantageously extended—considered as a whole.—If the experiment is to be tried, let it then be tried by those, who alone can try it safely, the East-India Company.

*Lord Surrey.*—The sentiments of his Lordship (says our Nottingham Correspondent) fully develop his natural talents and acquired information, as well as that sterling patriotism so becoming a Descendant from one of the Barons who met the Tyrant John at Runnymede! Had Lord Surrey been one of those (adds our Correspondent)—

“whose ignoble blood  
Had crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,—”

one should have felt less surprise; but he not only differs from his ancestors, but from himself, as well as his Father: for, some time back, he publicly opposed the Property Tax, and talked of the necessity of “returning to the principles of the Revolution,” the immediate reduction of the army, &c. &c.

What has become of our friend WILLIAM WILBERFORCE?

### Serenade for Valentine's Day.

(A writer in the *New Monthly Magazine* observes, “It is said that the sweet air of ‘Rousseau's Dream,’ to which all our poets now-a-days have a song, was first imported into this country 22 years ago; and that the first English words ever written to it were in the form of a Serenade from a Lover to his Betrothed on the morning of Valentine's Day. If this be true, our readers will no doubt thank us for laying before them a copy of these lines:”—)

HEALTH to thee, mine own sweet lady!  
Health and blessing, first and last?  
Now may heaven, all-bounteous, aid me  
Round thy path new spells to cast.  
  
Blessed by thy early morning!  
Blessed be thy evening closet.  
Bless'd thy going and returning,  
Summer hours and winter snows!  
  
Not to thee, all undeceiving,  
Pure of spirit, frank of heart,  
Shall the Muse, her fictions weaving;  
Act the faithless flatterer's part:  
  
Win and wear thy prize, sweet lady!  
Faith as true, as pure as thine;  
Love and Service ever ready  
From thy well-known VALENTINE.

### Ancient Battle Axe.

*Description of a Copper Battle-Axe found in Ratho Bog, and now in the possession of Andrew Waddell, Esq. F. R. S. E.\**

In carrying the Union Canal through Ratho Bog, on the estate of Bonnington and county of Mid-Lothian, it was necessary to execute some very deep cutting at Wilkie's Hill, at the head of the bog.

After descending through nine feet of moss, and seven feet of sand, the workmen came to the hard, black till-clay; and at the depth of four feet below its junction with the stratum of sand, they found the head of a Battle-Axe, of an unusual kind.

It consists wholly of pure copper. Its length is four inches, five-tenths and a half. Its maximum breadth, or the chord of its circular cutting edge, is three inches; and its least breadth two inches. Its cutting edge is composed as it were of two edges of different inclinations; and as it has no provision made in the metal for the reception of a handle, it must have been fixed by a string, or some other means, into the cleft at the end of the handle, like the Steinbarts of Shetland.

Among the great number of ancient axes in the Museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, there are very few which resemble the present one in shape and structure; and there is not one of them which consists of copper, all of them being made of a kind of bronze or Bell-metal.

Out of five of these axes which have a resemblance to the one found in Ratho Bog, three were found in Scotland. The first, which was discovered at Wanchton in East Lothian, was presented to the Society by Mr. George Remond of Wanchton, without any description. Another, of less size, was presented by Mr. Graham of Gartmore; and the third, of intermediate magnitude, was found in one of the fields where the battle of Largs was fought. It has several deep spherical hollows in it, apparently produced by the action of some corroding material.

The other two axes were found in Ireland. They were presented to the Society by the Reverend Edward Ledwich, Vicar of Aghaboe, and are described and represented in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, No. xiii.

Although all these have a general likeness to the copper one, yet they differ from it in many particulars. They all taper much more rapidly, and their smaller ends are all less than 1½ inch in breadth, being only two-thirds of that of the copper axe, although their lengths vary from 5 to 7½ inches.

The axe discovered in the bog at Ratho possesses a peculiar interest, from the depth at which it was found. It must have been deposited along with the blue clay, prior to the formation of the superincumbent stratum of sand; and must have existed before the diluvial operations by which that stratum was formed. This opinion of its antiquity is strongly confirmed by the peculiarity of its shape, and the nature of its composition.

\* Read before the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, Feb. 11, 1822.

# PARLIAMENTARY.

— 341 —

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1822.

### PALIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. JAMES said, he rose to present a Petition, which was signed by nearly five hundred of the inhabitants of the city which he had the honour to represent (Carlisle), and they required, in common with the great bulk of the people of England, a speedy Reform in the Commons House of Parliament. He observed that the Petition was couched in forcible but respectful language, and went on to say that the greater portion of that House was appointed by less than the one-thousandth part of the adult male population of the kingdom, and it was not therefore, surprising that the identity of interest and sympathy of feeling, which the Constitution meant to create between the Representatives and their Constituents, almost ceased to exist (*hear, hear*). Hence resulted acts subversive of liberty, which went to the prohibition of public meetings, by clogging them with restraints. Hence the obstinate refusal of inquiry, when the people, in peaceable assembly, were cruelly cut down at Manchester (*hear, hear*), while demanding their constitutional rights; hence, also, the gross act of injustice exercised towards the Honourable Member for Southwark (Sir R. Wilson) for the offence of having attempted to prevent the effusion of human blood at the funeral of the late lamented and much-injured Queen (*hear, hear*). He then proceeded to observe upon the conduct of Judges in inflicting arbitrary and excessive punishment, and the conduct of the House in neglecting the complaints of the people at a time of deep and general distress, past all former example, and almost beyond present endurance. He attributed the distress to excessive taxation, which although not the sole cause, was the main one. The Honourable Member for Portarlington (Mr. Ricardo) had said, that the variation in the currency, occasioned by the Cash Payments Bill, did not exceed 10 per cent.—He (Mr. J.) differed from him (*hear, hear*); this might be presumptuous in him to say, but it was his opinion. That Honourable Member had differed from himself at various times; he had at one time said, that the difference between the value of gold and paper did not exceed three per cent, then 3½, then 4, and so on till he now stated it at 10; but whoever would take the trouble of reading Mr. Cobetti's little pamphlets on the subject (*a laugh*).—Gentlemen might indulge in a laugh at his expense, but he must still be allowed to say, that whoever would read those pamphlets and they were to be had at a cheap rate (*a laugh*), would be convinced that the Honourable Member for Portarlington knew nothing at all about the matter (*much laughter*). This was not a very laughable subject, but his conviction upon it, he could not avoid communicating. The Hon. Member for Portarlington had told them that prices depended on the supply and demand, but if he read the pamphlets to which he alluded he could not help thinking he would be of Mr. Cobetti's opinion that prices depended also on the quantity of the circulating medium. By the drawing in of paper, the taxation was at least doubled by lowering prices to that extent. The question was, could the Cash Payment Bill be repealed? He thought it could not. The Noble Marquess opposite had told them there was a proposition afloat for the erection of Branch Banks at a distance from London, for the issue of country notes. That would have but a trifling effect in the increase of the circulating medium. If such notes were to be convertible into Bank of England notes, and then into gold, the project would fail. But to think to remove the accumulated evils of the government by turning hundred wheat into flour and giving pawnbrokers tickets to bankrupts and beggars, was preposterous (*hear*). The question was, how could the country be extricated from its present difficulties? He knew no way until there was an effectual reform in that House. A great deal had been said as to the effect likely to be produced by taking off the Salt-Tax or the tax on Malt; but his opinion was, that nothing short of the reduction of 25 or 30 millions would relieve the country (*hear, hear*). He was very glad to perceive that the Honourable Member for Reading (Mr. Monck) cheered him, as he was sure he concurred with him, that only a reduction to that extent could restore the country to any thing like prosperity.—There ought to be a proportionate sacrifice by all classes, and he was sure there were no privations to which the country would not cheerfully submit, if there was only the impression that the House of Commons was composed of the Real Representatives of the people (*hear, hear, hear*); because with such a parliament there would be a security, but none without it; as the want of a fair representation had brought on the country all the evils which were so deeply to be deplored. A thorough Reform was the only means of rectifying the present system of misrule, to produce permanent good, and security for the future. He then stated that the Petitioners only asked for Reform; he did not know how far they meant to go, but, however, it was his view that the people were entitled to vote on the principle of universal suffrage (*hear, and a laugh on the Treasury Benches*). As every man was liable to be called upon to risk his life in the defence of property, it was just that he should have a right to vote in the appointment of those who framed laws affecting property and life. He concluded by moving that the Petition be brought up.

Mr. CURWEN stated that he had for 35 years given his support to the question of Reform, and the circumstances which arose every day only convinced him the more of its necessity. He had come into the House shortly after the close of the American war, and the propriety of the principles which he then advocated, experience now confirmed; without Reform, it was impossible for the House to have the confidence of the people. If any one said that many Members in that House were only Representatives of the other branch of parliament, he would be called to order, and yet the fact was undeniable. He could not go the length of Reform on the plan of Universal Suffrage; but he was certain that a wise and moderate Reform was the only remedy of the mischief which was going fast to overthrow the Constitution (*hear, hear*).

Mr. RICARDO wished to vindicate himself from the charge of inconsistency in his opinions, on the subject of the depreciated Currency, made against him by the Honourable Member (Mr. James), who stated that he expressed at different times a different rate of depreciation from three up to ten per cent. Now, to whatever credit his opinion was entitled, he was sure it had always been consistent, and he would be obliged to the Honourable Member if he would have the goodness to explain the times at which he had expressed those inconsistent opinions (*hear, hear*).

The Petition was then brought up, and, on the question for reading it—

Mr. JAMES, in explanation, said, he was sure he did not wilfully misrepresent what had been stated by the Honourable Member for Portarlington. He had, however, stated that the difference between Gold and Paper was 10 per cent, and he differed from him; he considered it not less than 50 per cent.

The Petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

### WINDOW TAX.

Lord KINGSBOROUGH presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of the Town of Cove, in the County of Cork, praying a Repeal of the Window Tax.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

### CORN RETURNS.

Mr. RICARDO moved for a return of the Wheat, Barley, and Oats actually sold in Mark-lane for the last ten years, distinguishing British and Foreign Grain, and the quantity sold in each year as far as it could be made up.

On the suggestion of Mr. F. LEWIS, the word "Irish" was added to the specification, and the return was ordered.

### STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. WESTERN postponed his motion on the State of the Currency to the 16th instant on account of there being no open day before that time, and observed, that if it could not come on then, he would put it off till after the Whitsun holidays.

### THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH said he rose to put two questions to the Noble Marquess opposite, which of course he would answer, or not, according to his sense of public duty. They were, in his own judgement, of great importance, but of such different natures that he would separate them, and wait for the answer to the first before he put the second. The first question then was, whether his Majesty's Government had received any official information of the late barbarous expulsion of certain Italian refugees from the Canton of Geneva, at the instance and under the name of the Alliance calling itself Holy?

Lord LONDONDERRY answered in so suppressed a tone as to be almost inaudible, but we understood him to say, that he was ignorant of the facts alluded to by the Honourable Member, and could not inform him on the subject of his question.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH said, his second question was relative in fact to the subject of a question put by an Honourable Friend on the day before, and objected to by the Noble Lord as to its form and manner rather than the substance. He would now put it in the simplest and most direct terms, and the question which he had to propose was, whether his Majesty's Government had formally recognized the independent Republics established on that territory, which formerly composed the Colonies of Spanish America; and, again, whether they had entered into any regular intercourse and correspondence with them which implied such recognition, and in case neither had happened, whether they meant to adopt any course of proceeding to that effect?

Lord LONDONDERRY stated, that as to that part of the question which asked whether he had been a formal recognition, he could answer in the negative. As to the second part, whether there was any intercourse amounting to a recognition, he should say that the negation of the first implied the negation of the second. Whatever intercourse had taken place between the subjects of both countries, the Honourable Member was as well acquainted with it as he. And he also knew that

the South Americans were treated by us as Belligerents, having the right of legal blockade, which was respected by the British Government. With respect to commercial intercourse, there was a Bill before the House which would go to facilitate that commercial intercourse. As to the larger question of a political recognition, no such thing had taken place; and he hoped he should not be called on for any further explanation on the subject till Government had more information relative to it than they had yet received.

Sir JAS. MACKINTOSH observed, that it was known the States of North America and Europe had formally recognised the South American Republics, as States engaged in civil war, and each having a right over the portion of territory which it actually occupied. Since that time, however, the States of North America had gone one step further, and almost completely recognised the independence of the then Republics; this Great Britain had not done. As to the expectation of her doing so, he would not press the Noble Lord to inform him on the subject, farther than his sense of public duty authorized.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY said, as far as he was acquainted with the facts, there had been no formal recognition of the Independence of the South American States on the part of the States of North America. There had been, indeed, a communication from the President to Congress, and a Report there-upon, but he was not aware that any further proceeding had taken place; and under this circumstance, such a question could have no other effect than to embarrass the public service and the Ministers of the Crown.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH, in explanation, said that the Noble Marquess misunderstood him when he supposed him to state that the North American Government had made a formal recognition on the subject; what he said was, that they had done that by which the independence of the South American Republics was almost completely recognised.

#### THE ALIEN ACT.

Sir R. WILSON said—he rose to move for Papers connected with the proceedings of that Alliance, calling itself Holy. He had stated to the House that intended to move for those papers, having seen on the Order book a notice for the renewal of that odious and anti-European Act called the Alien Bill (*hear, hear, hear*). He would not say this was a breach of faith, but certainly it was at variance with the impression of the House last year, as they then understood that this measure would not be renewed ("No, no!" on the Treasury Benches). He would venture to say it was so understood, and he begged now to move for a Return of the Names and Number of Persons sent out of the country since the re-enactment of the Bill; also, the Number of Appeals made to the King in Council on the subject.

Mr. HOBHOUSE seconded the motion, and said, if it was the intention of the Noble Marquess, on moving for the renewal of that odious and unconstitutional Bill, not to argue the principle, but to try the strength of his majorities, he would feel himself bound to oppose, in the most decided manner, a measure which was so disgraceful to the country, and would be a perpetual blot on the character of the present Administration (*hear, hear*). He would, in such a case, make use of that power which every Member of that House possessed for emergencies which justified its exercise—the power of moving repeated adjournments (*hear*); and if Honourable Gentlemen would support him, he could assure the Noble Lord that he would find it difficult to avoid being compelled fully to argue the subject.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. M. URE presented a Petition from the merchants and planters of St. Vincent's praying the attention of parliament to the subject of the colonial Distress. The Honourable Gentleman observed (as we understood him) that he perfectly concurred in the measure which had been introduced by the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade.—The Petition was received, read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. F. LEWIS presented a Petition from the Tanners of Banmarris in the Island of Anglesea, praying for the Repeal of the Duties on Leather.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COKE presented a Petition from the Owners and Occupiers of Land at North Greenlaw, in the County of Norfolk, praying for the Abolition of the Taxes on Malt, Salt, &c.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. F. PALMER presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of the Borough of Reading, against the present system of Licensing Public Houses. The Honourable Gentleman represented in very forcible terms the evils which arose from the system and the necessity for their correction.

After a few words from Mr. Greenfell, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Monck, and Mr. Lockhart, the Petition was read and ordered to be printed.

#### IRISH WINDOW TAX.

Sir R. SHAW postponed his motion for the repeal of the Irish Window Tax to Wednesday the 22d of May. The Honourable Baronet

expressed a hope that Ministers would, by repealing the Tax, prevent him from the necessity of pressing his motion; but unless some such intimation were given to him, he should certainly bring it forward on that day.

Mr. D. BROWNE expressed a hope that the attention of Government would be directed to this oppressive tax.

Mr. R. MARTIN (of Galway) moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow Counsel to prisoners charged with Capital Offences.

Mr. LOCKHART opposed the motion.

After a few words from Mr. R. Martin, Mr. H. Drummond, as we understood, and Mr. D. Browne, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

#### CIVIL LIST ACCOUNTS (THIRD CLASS).

#### COLONIAL ACCOUNTS.

Mr. HUME wished to know why the Accounts, ordered on the 29th March, relative to the third Class of the Civil List, had not been presented? He complained that several Accounts connected with the Barrack Department, as well as certain Colonial Accounts which had been ordered long since, had not yet been presented.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY said, that the Secretary for the Colonies would of course furnish the necessary information relative to his department. With respect to the Civil List Accounts he had seen them that morning, and he hoped they would be ready by to-morrow. Those Accounts were most elaborate, as he (Lord Londonderry) had ordered the Accounts not only for the year 1792, and last year, but also of all the intermediate years, so that the House would have a most ample and satisfactory mass of information.

#### IRISH CIVIL LIST.

Mr. HUME signified his intention, should no objection be made, of moving to-morrow for an Account of the Civil List of Ireland.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY was understood to say, that there could be no objection to the production of such accounts as far as they could be made out.

#### New Lyric Poem.

*Poème Lyrique sur La Mort de Napoléon. Par Pierre Lebrun:—Lyrical Poem on the Death of Napoleon, by Peter Lebrun.*

We are not prepared to say that there is any excess of poetry in this production, yet it is not destitute either of poetry or feeling. The author is evidently as strong an admirer of Napoleon, as the nature of the times and the licence of publication in France will permit. This is not to be wondered at. He was a student at the National School of St. Cyr, during the brilliant ascendancy of the fallen Star, and partook of the enthusiasm which the occasional visits and examinations of Napoleon so instilled into the youth of France, that a brace of generations must pass away before it can be eradicated. We will say nothing of the intrinsic value of the two species of instruction—that which endeavoured to make a certain portion of solid, scientific, and scholastic requirement concentrate in a strong feeling of national glory, and personal attachment to an individual, who had done so much to advance it;—or to a revival of that education, which gives consequence to the miracles of the Golden Legend, and to Baptism of Bells and Parish Clocks! We are not absolutely in love with either; but we see which in a direct contest, must necessarily prevail. France shews which does prevail, in point of sentiment; and it is that which in the sequel must equally prevail in point of fact, unless a third result take place, which is better than either; and which we indulge a hope of seeing set aside both.

If we may collect a fact or two from the preface to this poem, and rely upon them, the sensation created in Paris by the news of the Death of Napoleon was as deep and profound as might have been expected: "Foreigners," says the author, "who accused us of failing in dignity towards a man who had been our Emperor, will not, I hope, reproach us in this instance with forgetfulness of what was due to ourselves. It is remarkable, that an event received by such various and opposed interests, should encounter a respect so general and unanimous. All party was restrained; every passion remained mute; all hatred acknowledged the sanctity of Death, and was stayed at the sight of the tomb."—The state of the French Journals, and the temper of English observation, would possibly not allow us to understand the extent of this feeling at the time; but we think a little acute observation of the present temper and feeling of France, will shew that the foregoing representation is essentially correct.

This poem opens with a little too much about a Star, and its extinction, in the style of that somewhat trite fatalism, by which Napoleon himself was in a degree seduced. Allowing for the artificial nature of it, however, it is neither unfeeling nor inelegant. After an apostrophe on a death which so defeated a conqueror, the poet glances to the ceremonies which would have attended his death under other circumstances. "All France in mourning—the preparations for funeral pomp.

Thursday, September 26, 1822.

—343—

—the imperial bier—the walls of St. Denis—the tears and cries of the people, and of the soldiers—the priests the flambeaux, and funeral chant!—Where are all these?" exclaims the poet, (and all true Frenchmen will forgive him what follows:—"Had he fallen from the ear of victory, or died on the throne of the Louvre, *eleven Kings*, his *Vassals*, might have attended their Master to his last abode. To the subsequent passage, Messieurs the Ultras at least will exceedingly demur:—

And viewing midst of the funeral throng,  
A tender Infant borne in state along,  
His father's ashes following to the grave,  
The people cry, "Oh Heav'n, his offspring save;  
" Preserve the issue of the man we prize,  
" The Empire's honor to eternalize;  
" To carry down his lofty Parent's name,  
" His genius, fortune, dignity, and fame!"

This is tolerably significant, and has doubtless procured the author the honor of especial surveillance. It has however a great deal of common-place nature about it, especially for Frenchmen, who, to say the truth, in point of sentiment, are usually attached to the high turnpike-road of admiration. M. Lebrun for instance, can scarcely forgive even Buonaparte for the manner of his Death, which he evidently considers ignominious—(to whom?)—Alexander, in his opinion, is still the model of the most unmixed and exalted destiny. Had Napoleon fallen "from the Car of Victory" at his age, what a death would he have avoided! True; but he would never have established the *Code Civil*, for which ages to come will honour him.\* Alexander's conquests, and most of their consequences, died with him; the conquests of Napoleon have shared the same fate; but their result, we apprehend, will gradually change the face of all Europe, including among the rest the country which gave Alexander birth.

The wonderful faculty of Napoleon in attaching people to him, is pleasingly generalized in the following passage:—

" Il est, il est dans le génie  
" Un ascendant, un charme, un attrait enchanté :  
" Une force puissante, aveugle, indéfinie,  
" Nous entraîne vers lui comme vers la beauté.  
" Comme elle, il séduit la jeunesse ;  
" Comme elle, il répand une ivresse  
" Qui trouble l'âme et la raison,  
" Et dont l'invincible poison  
" Une fois éprouvé nous subjugue sans cesse.  
" Il peut nous tromper, nous trahir,  
" Nous contraindre de la hair,  
" Mais, comment oublier la foi jadis donnée !  
" Comment perdre jamais ce premier sentiment,  
" Cette admiration tendre et passionnée,  
" Que les plus détrônés repoussent vainement ?  
" On le blâme, on l'accuse, on le hait, on l'abhorre ;  
" Mais notre cœur sonvent en secret se dédier,  
" Et, même alors qu'il le mandat,  
" Se surprend a t'aimer encore."  
" There is in genius a charm—a spell—  
" A vague, indefinite, yet mighty force,  
" Which does, like beauty, our regard compel,  
" Quickening the young blood in its rapid course,  
" Like beauty, too, it makes the bosom swell,  
" And troubles reason to its very source,  
" Diffusing such a poison through each vein  
" As, once received, for ever must remain.  
" It may deceive, betray, and make us hate,  
" But how forget the faith that once we swore ?  
" How lose that feeling, warm and passionate,  
" Which at first led us almost to adore,  
" Which we, though undeceived, resist too late ?  
" We blame, detest, accuse—and we abhor ;  
" But often does our heart belie our tongue,  
" And for its curses find its love too strong."

The author, a scholar in the School of St. Cyr, describes the effect of this involuntary admiration upon himself. The passage is truly French; but had it happened to our own glorious Monarch, in Dublin or Edinburgh, the *Morning Post* or *New Times* would have made it as perfectly English. Led one day to St. Cyr, to "rest from Victory," among the rest of the scholars, Napoleon asked the author to what future pursuit his wishes were directed? "To sing your glory, Sire," was the gallant reply. This, we suppose, is loyalty, both in the old and the new school. M. Chateaubriand very likely said something like this to

\* The venerable Mr. Butler, in his "*Reminiscences*," has magnanimously done justice to this noble consummation, as well as to the genius and heart of Napoleon in its accomplishment.

the Duke of Berry; and, like M. Lebrun, has written a book after the death of his hero, to prove his assertion.

There are a few eloquent passages in this poem, especially one recalling the grandeur of Napoleon's Coronation, and contrasting it with the mournful circumstances of his Death. An address to the soldiery, at the close of this description, we suspect was not very pleasant in certain quarters, recalling as it does, the known call upon them by Napoleon in the hour of death, and expressing warm indignation that his remains were not returned to France in conformity with his dying wishes.

This effusion, upon the whole, is above mediocrity; but it is not as a poem we have been led to notice it, but rather as supplying an example of the attachment and sentiment which will for a long time distinguish the cultivated adolescence and younger manhood of France, as also of the boldness with which it is uttered. In this respect, it is curious, and exhibits another small but pointed proof of the frail tenure by which existing power is upheld.

Yes; there behold him on a funeral bed ;  
Sceptre nor banner now is near him seen,  
Nor warlike pomp, nor warrior whom he led :—  
Alone he fronts Death's pale and awful mien!  
That sunken eye, pale cheek, and fallen brow,  
Have then a death of quiet sickness found :  
How is this famous Combatant laid low !  
Without a battle and without a wound !  
Oh what a Conqueror's defeated here !  
How many sceptres fall from his chill hand !  
How many images throng around his bier  
Of combats, glory, and supreme command !

P. LEBRUN.

### Italian Opera.

There has not been a more brilliant and attractive entertainment for many years than on Tuesday last, when in addition to the novelty of ROSSINI's opera of *Pietro l'Eremita*, and Signor ZUCHELLI's debut there was the first appearance of Mons. PAUL in England, the return of Mademoiselle NOBLER, and the farewell of ALBERT; these combined with the court dresses and monstrous piles of feathers on the head, as high and large as the plumes of a hearse, which seemed to many of the audience much more interesting than the performance, occasioned one of the fullest houses we ever remember. Of ROSSINI's opera we must first speak, and confess ourselves on the whole disappointed. In the first place, it suffers from the change of the subject, which originally was the persecution of the Israelites by Pharaoh, and the miracles performed and plagues inflicted by Moses, to prevail upon him to let the people go: this subject it seems is not to be allowed upon the stage here, though played every where on the continent; and Pharaoh is accordingly transformed to a Sultan, Moses to Peter the Hermit, and the Jews to Christians, by which means the church-goers are satisfied, who would otherwise have been shocked. It is somewhat singular, that the agent employed to harden Pharaoh's heart when disposed to relent, is his evil-disposed son; yet the alteration is not injudicious, as the attempt was of a nature more suited to the frailty of a mortal than the goodness of a higher power.—To ROSSINI's treatment of the subject there is much objection; as the situations are often too serious, and the devotion too solemn, to allow of those tricksome passages that he will not dispense with, and which suit as ill such a subject, as they agree with the sportive lightness of comedy. He also falls too often into the mistake of expressing grandeur by noise, and is not sufficiently sparing of the drums and trombones. How differently Mozart felt on such occasions, may be seen in the sublime march and subsequent hymn of "*Possenti Numi*," in the *Zauberflöte*, where all is quiet and subdued, and doubly solemn and imposing on that account. In this point ROSSINI is under a mistake; but we must admit the work to be one that has increased our opinion of his genius. The mournful chorus in the first scene, where the Egyptians are suffering under the plague of darkness, and the subsequent return of light and joy, at the command of Moses, afford a fine opportunity for expression, and he has succeeded completely. There is also a song given to Moses "*Un crescendo mormorio*," full of agitation, described in his own original manner; the duets of "*Fremo, o ciel !*" and "*Parlar spiegar non posso*," are in a fine and brilliant style; and the Canons, of which he is so fond, are very pleasing, although inferior to some of those introduced in the other operas performed this season. The choruses, too, would be very grand if executed by adequate singers, but the present set are woefully deficient in a most essential requisite, the keeping strict time, the want of which mars the effect of the whole opera. Another great drawback to its success in England, is the extraordinary length of the recitatives, which are quite exhausting, particularly as they stretch out the opera beyond all reasonable limits, and make us feel that there might have been a plague of music added to the other inflictions of the prophet.

Of Signor ZUCCELLI, who performs Pharaoh, it is impossible to speak but in terms of great praise; his voice is a fine deep and powerful bass, with an extraordinary facility of execution, unlike any thing usual in voices of that description, but which rather leads him into the defect of too exuberant embellishment. Madame RONZI and Signor CURONI appear to great advantage in this opera, but Madame CAMERONI would do well to scream less; her voice sounded unusually harsh and metallic, owing to her strenuous exertion in the arduous performance. The close of the opera was most ridiculous, and drew peals of laughter from the audience;—the Red Sea was omitted, we presume by order of the Lord Chamberlain, and was replaced by a most rickety bridge, which seemed likely to destroy all the performers in reality; with much ado they passed over, all but two ill-stuffed figures that followed them, and fell into the water below, as a representation of the destruction of the whole host,—a climax never surpassed at a Puppet-show or Bartholomew Fair.

Monsieur PAUL, in the Advertisement, exhibited his flying jumps, pironettes, and elastic rebounds, in a most surprising manner; and Mademoiselle NOBLE shewed that she had not been idle in her absence, but we were sorry to see her so much thinner. ALBERT took his leave amidst a warmth of applause that seemed to affect him much, as it showed how completely his extraordinary talent has been appreciated.

DRURY LANE.

On Thursday evening, Mr. BRAHAM reappeared in the *Seraskier*, in the *Siege of Belgrade*, and exhibited all his skill, his pathos, and occasional licence of ornament. His organ possibly feels the touch of time, so far as to detract in some small degree from the powerful solidity of tones which has been so peculiarly his own; yet this remark is only made in comparison with himself, for in respect to other singers, he is still in this particular, a giant among pygmies. He sang *The Rose and the Lily* with great delicacy, and appealed to the heart of Catherine as a lover and soldier, in *My heart with love is beating*, with great pathos of expression in the tender parts; but somewhat failed by overtraining his voice, which became rather noisily than musically powerful in the martial allusions. Of his acting we must say little, and least of all upon his fencing, which placed COOPER, as Cohenberg, in the situation of Lord Grizel, who conquered because there was nothing to oppose him. By the way COOPER looked the most manly, gentlemanly, and soldierly Cohenberg we have witnessed since the days of our youth and of JOHN PALMER.

Miss FORBES exhibited this evening, as heretofore, a very extraordinary power of voice, and some of her tones evinced great sweetness and expression; but the general effect was not so good as it will be when practice shall have enabled her to modulate her voice, and adapt its range to the Theatre. Many of the passages were out of tune, simply from embarrassment and timidity alone; but possessed as she is, of abundant material, we scarcely doubt that she will cultivate into a fine singer. Her duet, with BRAHAM, *Of plighted faith*, was sung with great beauty, feeling, and what is equally rare, with fine articulation.

Madame VESTRIS, as *Lilla*, was delightful. Her teasing explanation to Leopold, with its little dancing accompaniment, was beautifully given, as also the duet in the third act, *Though you think by this to vex me*: they were both emphatically encored. The fine duet of *When thy bosom heaves a sigh*, by BRAHAM, was introduced, and very excellently sung by him and this very pleasing woman, singer, and actress.

Mrs. BLAND still sings; and so she did 20 years ago, in the same character, and very little better than she does at present. HARLEY was most entertaining as *Leopold*, not quite so natural as BANNISTER; but admirably bustling and lively. GATTIE was not SUETT in *Yuseph*, but very good in another way—SUETT died with him.

COVENT GARDEN.

The play of *Julius Caesar* has been got up at this Theatre with considerable eclat. A tragedy, affording such scope for declamatory ability, with three possessors of it, like YOUNG, MACREADY, and C. KEMBLE, could scarcely fail of most respectable performance, and such it exhibited. YOUNG, in the most amiable of the Roman stoics, for such was undoubtedly *Marcus Brutus*, gave a very faithful version of the stilted public virtue which belonged to that school of Romans, of which he was destined to be the last. The more equivocal patriotism and asperity of *Cassius* were also ably made out by MACREADY. Upon the respectability of the *Mark Anthony* of C. KEMBLE, it is unnecessary to expatiate, it being so well known. This tragedy has been altogether spiritedly got up, and attracted a very full house, which applauded unanimously. Three or four able actors in one piece, as is the olden time, will do much to revive a sound taste for the Drama. This seems now to be perceived, and we hope the practice will be conformable.

Steam Packets.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers for establishing Steam Packets between this PORT and PORTSMOUTH, held at the Town-hall, Plymouth-Dock, on Friday, 3rd May instant,

Capt. THOMAS WARRAND, R.N. IN THE CHAIR,

The following Resolutions were agreed to:—

That the Report now read of the proceedings and suggestions of the Committee, be received and approved of.

That the present Committee be dissolved; and that a committee of management to consist of 15 members, be elected on the first Friday in May, annually, seven of whom to go out by rotation, but to be eligible for re-election.

That any five of the Committee be competent to act and that the Chairman, at all meetings, shall have the casting vote.

That general Meetings of the Subscribers shall be held, by the Committee first causing one week's notice to be given, stating the objects for which the Meeting is convened.

That the shares shall be fixed at 50l. each; and that the Committee shall be authorised to call from time to time, for instalments from the subscribers, as payments for the vessels may be required; that in case such instalments be not paid to the Treasurer, or to his order, within one month from the date of the call, interest must be paid; and if any subscriber be in default at the end of two months from such date, the previous instalments to be forfeited, regular notice by post being first given.

That in case the Committee should consider it requisite, a competent person shall be sent at the expense of the subscribers, to either Liverpool or the Clyde, for the purpose of examining the Steam Vessels there and to acquire information as to the best plan to adopt, and model to imitate, in the construction of the Packets to be established here.

That as soon as the necessary information be obtained, the Committee be authorised to procure Tenders for building one vessel, and for supplying her with an engine or engines of such power as may be deemed sufficient, for the information of the Subscribers, and in order also that contracts may be then entered into.

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the best engines are those made on the principle of Boulton and Watt.

That each subscriber be called on to pay immediately a deposit of 10l. per share, to Christopher Harris, Esq. the Treasurer, at the Naval Bank, Plymouth, or at the bank of Messrs. Lubbock and Co. London; and that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the cheques signed by the Chairman, or Deputy Chairman, on behalf of the Committee.

That exertions to obtain Subscribers be continued until a sufficient sum be raised to establish two vessels, but it appearing probable that the amount of the sum subscribed will soon exceed what will be necessary for the first vessel, such extra subscriptions can only be received conditionally, namely, to be applicable towards the second vessel, in case a second vessel should be determined on.

That in consequence of the probable cost of a steam packet having been calculated, in the first instance upon the presumption that it would require a vessel of 120 tons burthen, and an engine of 24 horse power,—resolved, that such calculation is not to be deemed binding and conclusive, but that the Committee of Management, have the power of making such alterations relative thereto, as the information they may procure will warrant.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the members of the Committee, whose labours have now ceased, for the zeal and attention they have shewn in support of the plan.

That the first annual Committee do consist of the following subscribers:—

Vice-Adm. Sir J. Pellow	Rear-Admiral Brooking
J. N. Hawker, Esq.	Lient. M'Kenzie, R. N.
Geo. Eastlake, Esq.	Mr. Gunn
Captain Warrant, R. N.	W. Hodge, Esq.
Mr. R. Burnett	Mr. W. Hook
Mr. Thos. Mumford.	Mr. Jonathan Clouter
Mr. W. Cargenon	Lient. H. Anderson, R. N.

And Lient. Charles Jolley, R. N.

That Sir ISRAEL PHILIP be the Chairman, and J. N. HAWKER and GEO. EASTLAKE, Esqrs. the Deputy Chairmen.

That the proceedings of the Meeting, and the List of Subscribers, be inserted in the *Plymouth, Plymouth Dock and Portsmouth Papers*, and in hand-bills, to be posted in this port.

THOMAS WARRAND, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the Chair, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to him for his able conduct therein.

## ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—345—

### Distress in Ireland.

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

The cause of humanity needs no comment—it requires not Demosthenian eloquence or the persuasive arts of a Cicero to convince us that we do right in engaging in a charitable act; the sight of a fellow-creature in distress goes home to us all, and he that has not lost the finer feelings of the heart cannot but welcome the emotion which such a sight never fails to awaken in his breast, and spring with alacrity to afford the object of his compassion that relief which lies in his power.

We have of late seen nothing in the English Papers relative to Ireland, but which leads to the most melancholy conclusions. A nation reduced to the last stage of misery, and unable to endure any longer the severe lash of adversity; that they, thus circumstanced, could have abstained from the commitment of acts which are outrageous to humanity and subversive of the good order of society, would indeed have been an anomaly in the character of human nature; but such conduct it would seem (from the coercive measures which have been adopted in that unhappy country) was expected of the oppressed mass of the people by their rulers! In the name of wonder, what are the Irish people?—are they more than men?—is it expected of them to act as becomes divinity, to possess that exalted virtue which resents not when insulted or trampled upon! Is it expected of them, when one check is smitten, to hold out the other? To suppose them capable of such conduct, would indeed be an indirect insinuation that human nature has no frailties at all. If poverty has driven them to desperation—if they have been guilty of the most shocking atrocities, it must be urged in extenuation, that they are but men; they have evinced a spirit of resistance because they have been compelled to do so. Excuse me, Sir, I have travelled out of my original course, and given vent to the language of my heart; but as the Son of an Irishman, I cannot contemplate the unhappy condition to which the countrymen of my ancestors are reduced, without feeling pity for their sufferings, and expressing a wish to see them alleviated.

It was with peculiar pleasure, I perused the notification inserted in this-day's JOURNAL, for the convention of a *Public Meeting* at the Town Hall, on Thursday next. The readiness with which the British population of this "City of Palaces" have resolved to take immediate measures for the relief of the suffering millions in Ireland, clearly proves a benevolent spirit will not suffer them to be behind-hand in the generous cause of Charity. If they shewed an honorable zeal on a late occasion when only a few Villages were inundated, what will they not do now when they behold their own countrymen sinking under all the horrors of pestilence and famine? A suitable remedy for the present case must not be one of any ordinary extent; the distress of the Irish peasantry extends beyond conception, it requires the greatest stretch of our munificence, aided by the contributions of Britons in whatsoever part of the world they may be stationed, and the united efforts of the British Governments both at home and abroad, to allay, even in a partial degree, the present alarming height of the distemper. When the raging fever is somewhat subsided, and the patient more collected, efficient measures may be taken to remove the malady altogether, if such be not impracticable.

When we see that the cause of Humanity has already excited a lively interest throughout the Capital of British India, when we see the most prompt and efficacious measures under adoption, we are led to augur most favorably of the result. Perhaps the opulent Natives of India will, in their turn, relieve the distress of the British, by contributing what can be conveniently spared towards the proposed Subscription; but I am far from insinuating this to be a bounden duty on their part; a charitable act must be a voluntary one, or it loses its most essential feature.

Many there are who have the inclination to relieve the misfortunes of their fellow-creatures, but not the means; perhaps the very little which they may have it in their power to bestow, will be

considered by them too trifling to be included in a Subscription of this nature; but, be it remembered, that *that little* which alone can be spared, may save the life of *one* fellow-creature, or enable an afflicted mother to snatch from the jaws of death her infant which has famished for a week!

Sir, these considerations will have weight with every human being who can be convinced in his own mind that his mite will not be misapplied; let him but be assured of this, and he will contribute.

I shall not trespass on your valuable time and attention any longer than by expressing a hope, that the benevolence of those distinguished Individuals who on a late occasion shewed themselves to be zealots in the cause of Humanity, (and of others who may be inclined to follow their brilliant example) will also be now exerted in behalf of the Irish peasantry.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

September 24, 1822.

HUMANITAS.

### Pungent and Mr. Canning.

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

The appearance of PUNGENT (as *lucus à non*) on the same stage with Mr. Canning, reminds me of the story of a man, who boasted that he and Garrick played together, on the strength of his having played the *Cock* to Garrick's *Hamlet*. It sometimes happens that the very faults of an actor are infinitely amusing, and set the house in a roar; but as that is not the case with Mr. PUNGENT, it is high time that he should be hissed off.

It so happens that without even deviating from the track of sound truism and uncontroverted fact, this persevering huck has contrived to stumble three times. 1. The Bill would restore eligibility to Scotch Roman Catholic Peers as much as to Irish. 2. The Bill would be sufficient repeal of any article in the Treaty of Union with Scotland, with which it was incompatible. 3. Mr. Canning did not regret that the Catholic Peers were summoned to the Coronation; on the contrary he highly applauded it. Yet this is the only point on which Mr. PUNGENT "decidedly thinks," that George IV. "God bless him," understands these matters better than George Canning.

SNAKE.

### Ghazeeapore.

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

Since my last Letter of the 4th instant, a Detachment of Recruits for the Honorable Company's European Regiment arrived on the 8th instant, from the Presidency; agreeably to report, four of them died, and one was drowned, while on their way to this station.

The weather from the 4th to the 9th instant, has been hot and sultry; from the 10th to the 12th very boisterous high winds from the South East, accompanied by much rain; from the 13th to the 15th high breezes, which leaves the atmosphere quite salubrious, and particularly favourable to those in a state of debility. In fact, this season is considered by persons of skill, to be by far more healthy than that of the same period last year.

There are but few cases of Fever and Dysentery in the Regimental Hospital, and these are not dangerous.

Accounts from Chunar and Buxar speak of the fineness of the season throughout that District. There are but a few sick, and the Natives are full of anticipation in the prospect of a plentiful and rich harvest.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,  
Ghazeeapore, Sept. 16, 1822.

J.B.—

**Aumeens.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Will you believe me, the other day, a Sudder Aumin, a Moulogee, passed an Order or Roobakaree, in a case, that he would send an Aumin to ascertain the disputed boundary; and to-day he received Sicea Rupees 1100, and immediately passed a decree in favor of the Plaintiff, stating that there was no occasion for an Aumin. Why then did he pass an Order, that he would depute an Aumin? I dare say Mr. Furgesson or Mr. Spankie would not call this a proper way of administering justice.

*In the Mofussil,*

**AN OBSERVER**

**Granary near Patna.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Believing that an account of the Granary near Patna, has not yet appeared in the columns of your interesting Paper, you may probably deem the following brief notice of it deserving a place in the Asiatic Department.

This Granary or Gole-ghar, as it is called by the Natives, is situated at Bankipore, on the bank of the Ganges, a few miles from Patna. The height of it is, I suppose, about 80 or 90 feet; its shape is that of a bee hive, and it has two flights of stairs on the outside. The walls are of immense thickness, and on the top is an opening about 5 feet in diameter, through which it was intended to pour in the grain. This opening has a lid 3 inches thick, covered with copper and having large handles. Four doors are seen at the bottom, three of which were blocked up when I was at the place. The building, it is said, cost upwards of a lac of rupees, and the following Inscription may be seen on a marble slab, on the river side front.

No. I.

In part of a general Plan  
Ordered by the Governor General and Council

20th January 1784,

For the perpetual prevention of Famine

In these Provinces;

This Granary

Was erected by Captain John Garstin, Engineers.

Completed on the 20th July 1786,

First filled and publicly closed by (here a blank is left).

It is well known that the Granary was never filled, and it is now appropriated as a depot for certain Military Stores. The building is however suffered to run into ruin; the walls on one side having given way, and one of the stair cases much injured by the effect of the elements; so much so, that it was difficult to ascend by it in the year 1817. I believe the "General Plan," indicated in the above inscription, was subsequently abandoned, this being the only Granary which has been erected, as no other is known to exist at any of the upper stations.

A surprizing feat of enterprise was undertaken many years ago, by a Gentleman then high in the Civil Service. As far as I can remember, it originated in a bet laid with some of his friends, to ascend on horseback the Granary by one stair case, and come down by the other. The adventure was boldly gone through by him, to the admiration of a great number of spectators, and the performance was happily unattended with injury either to the horse or rider. This circumstance brings to my recollection the prank played some time ago, by a few seafaring men, who drank a bowl of punch on the top of Pompey's pillar; and though the danger was probably equal in both, yet the means adopted by the latter, I am inclined to think, was less perilous than that embraced by the former party.

Your obedient Servant,

**OBSERVATOR.**

August 5, 1822.

**Letter of a Native.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

The molestation and inconvenience experienced by the Natives in consequence of the necessity that lately existed of having Police Passes with them in their journey to and from Calcutta, have been done away with by the abolition of the order which required them to be furnished with such Passes; a measure which has greatly contributed to the ease tranquillity of all individuals, and is another instance, out of thousands that occur, of the justice and humanity of the British Government, and lends me very strongly to believe, that a fair representation to the Magistrates of the abuses of authority committed by petty officers attached to the Police would be attended with beneficial effects.

The distress and misery that people of this country experience, appear to me to proceed, first, from their supineness which is in the principal trait of their character; and secondly, from their habit of exaggeration, which leads them in their representations, to magnify small injuries to such a degree as upon investigation to make the injury that they have really sustained appear but as a secondary thing altogether; this unfortunate propensity to hyperbole might have done very well during the existence of Asiatic power, but under the British administration nothing will avail but a round unvarnished relation of facts.

They likewise complain of the want of a channel of communication with Government: they must surely be mistaken in this. If, however, they require a particular channel of communication with His Excellency in Council, accessible to all classes, an application to that effect may be submitted, which it is not doubted will be taken into consideration. Thus, the distresses of the people originate in themselves.

Perhaps the abuses committed by subordinate officers may be owing to their being people of low extraction, as the smallness of the salaries paid to the Native Amils is no inducement for people of respectability to accept them. The great objects of the English Gentlemen are the welfare of the community at large, and the raising of profits to the Honorable Company; in no way can these be effected better than by the employment of people of character, and those who have the fear of God before their eyes, at liberal allowances.

Mr. Hutchinson, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Burdwan, has, by his exertions and endeavours, entirely put an end to all corruption and bribery; a judicious choice of his officers, and the strict notice he takes of the most trifling matters, though brought to his notice through anonymous signatures, has enabled him to effect it; were this conduct to be pursued by the rest of the authorities in the Muffussil, no injustice or injury would remain without redress.

It is to be lamented that the opulent Natives of Calcutta so misuse their riches, that instead of doing all the good they can for their country, they squander immense sums in building fine Town and Garden Houses, in having beautiful and expensive Equipages, and in the month of Ashoan, under the plea of holidays, they spend considerable sums of money in illuminations, amongst dancing girls, in giving suppers to Gentlemen, and such like things. In vain do the lame, and the halt sue for alms, the orphans' and the widows' tears are disregarded, and they are perhaps dismissed without even a kind word; the Gentleman was too agreeably engaged in viewing the mazy evolutions of the fantastic dance, or enraptured with the magic strains of a sweet songstress.

How is it then possible that a country where the principal inhabitants are of such dispositions can ever prosper?

Mr. Editor, I am aware that my boldness in giving publicity to my thoughts will draw down the censure of my countrymen; but I am conscious that the discerning few will appreciate the motive which induces me thus to censure evils which though they may at present seem to be too deeply rooted, will nevertheless by time and perseverance be completely eradicated.

**AN INDIAN.**

Thursday, September 26, 1822.

—347—

### Sect of Brahmins.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The following article on a Sect denominated Caradee Brahmins may be interesting to the generality of your Readers; if so, please to insert it, otherwise have the goodness to return it to

Your's obediently,

Calcutta, August 3, 1822.

TAKOOR DOSS.

The tribe of Brahmins called Caradee, formerly had a horrid custom of yearly sacrificing a young Brahmin of a different sect, to their household God, Sukhtee, who delight in human blood, and is represented with three fiery eyes covered with red flowers, in one hand holding a sword, and in the other a bottle. The prayers of his votaries are directed to him only, during the first nine days of the Dusserah feast, and on the evening of the tenth day, a feast is prepared to which the whole family are invited and an intoxicating drug is continued to be mixed with their victuals of the unsuspecting stranger whom the master of the house has for several months or perhaps years treated with the greatest attention and kindness, and even to lull into a fatal security given him his daughter in marriage; as soon as the effects of poisonous and intoxicating drug appear, the master of the house unattended takes the death-devoted victim into the temple, leads him three times round the Idol, and when he prostrates himself, takes the opportunity of cutting his throat, and with the greatest care collects the flowing blood into a small bowl, which he first applies to the lips of his ferocious God, and then sprinkles it over the dead body, which is put into a hole dug for its reception at the foot of the Idol.

After the perpetration of this cruel action, the innocent Brahmin returns to his family and spends the night in mirth and revelry, his mind perfectly satisfied, that for the praiseworthy action, the favour of his blood-delighting deity will remain upon him for the space of twelve years. On the morning of the following day, the corpse is taken from the hole, into which it had been thrown, and then the Idol is deposited until next Dusserah, and until the sacrifice of another victim.

This horrible custom, however, has been greatly discontinued of late years, from the following circumstance, which happened at Poonah, during the time of the Paishwah Ballagee Bagee Row.

A young and handsome Carnatic Brahmin, fatigued with travel and oppressed with the scorching heat of the sun, sat himself down in the Verandah of a rich Brahmin (of the Caradee sect) who in a short time passing that way and perceiving that the young man was a stranger, kindly invited him into his house, to remain until he perfectly recovered from the fatigues of his journey. The young and unsuspecting Brahmin readily accepted the kind invitation, and was for several days treated with so much attention and kindness that he showed no inclination to depart, especially since he had seen the Brahmin's beautiful Daughter, for whom he conceived a most violent attachment, and before a month elapsed he asked and obtained her in marriage: they lived happily together until the time of the Dusserah, when the deceitful old Brahmin, as he had all along intended, determined to sacrifice his Son in-law to the household God of his caste; accordingly on the tenth day of the feast, he succeeded in mixing a poisonous and intoxicating drug in his victuals, not however without being perceived by his daughter, who was passionately fond of her husband. She continued without being observed to exchange his dish with that of her brother, who in a short time became intoxicated and senseless. The unhappy father seeing the helpless state of his son and despairing of his recovery, carried him to the temple, put him to death with his own hands, and made an offering of his blood to the idol Sukhtee; this being perceived by the young Brahmin, he asked his wife the reason of an action so shocking and so unnatural, and was informed by her of the particulars of the whole affair and of his recent danger; he, alarmed for his own safety

and desirous that justice should be inflicted on the cruel Brahmin, contrived to make his escape, and immediately repairing to the Paishwah, fell at his feet and related the whole affair.

Orders were instantly given to seize every Caradee Brahmin in the city of Poonah, and particularly the infamous perpetrator of the horrid deed, who was immediately put to death together with several hundred Brahmins, who were convicted of similar practices, all of the same sect, were expelled the City, and strict injunctions laid upon the Inhabitants to have with them as little connection as possible for the future.

By this well-timed severity the Paishwah effectually prevented the repetition of similar crimes, and the Caradee Brahmins are now contented with sacrificing a Buffalo or a Sheep, instead of a human victim.

### Verbatim Dialogue.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Let me submit for your consideration and perusal, the following *verbatim* report of a real conversation between a great Zemindar and a Judge of Zillah who had great deal of practice in the Mofussil.

Judge.—Do you think that the *Hal karon* or the new Regulation investing the Ministerial Officers (Moulooye and Pundit) to decide Cases up to 500 Rupees, and Petty Foujdaree Cases, is liked by the Natives or not?

Zemindar.—I am afraid, *Khodawnd*, to say you not only mine but the sentiments of the people, and if it were known to *Amlahs*, they will of course try to ruin me.

Judge.—You may tell me candidly, no one will know it;

Zemindar.—Sir, by the new Regulation too much power is thrown in the hand of the *Sudur Aumins*: the Natives, with the exception of the rich, they are not fond of their decision; its a great misfortune of the country; but as there is two Christian Sudur, one at Hooglee and the other at Midnapoor (since dead) and recently one appointed at Dacca, Natives are fond of their decision, and it would be very good system to allow the Registrars recently appointed, young men who reads Persian and Bengalee, Government should oblige them to decide 10 Cases every month, and allowing them the same fees for their troubles, I believe they would administer better justice to the poor Natives.

Judge.—Your suggestion seems to me very good, in every point; but do you think that the Registrars will have sufficient time to devote to their own duty and to decide 10 Cases?

Zemindar.—Sir, in those Zillahs, where the Registry is nearly completed, they will have a little to do, consequently they may with ease decide not only 10 but an active Registrar will decide 20 a month.

Judge.—I am decidedly of opinion that the Registrars will answer very well, and by allowing them the same kind of fees as to the Sudur Aumins, will encourage them very much. The Christians are not so corrupt as Bengalees, they are proud of their character, and of their religion.

Judge.—I have often heard bitter complaints against the Native Aumins and Moonseeds, deputed to ascertain the Boundaries of disputed Estates, do you think that they may have committed many mischiefs.

Zemindar.—Sir, what shall I say you of the rogues? I had generally bribed them, only bribe will please them, nothing will satisfy them but bribes; its well known to me, many respectable families are starving owing to their injustice, the Courts should not be so folly as to decide the rights of an individual upon mere report of this common Natives, some better system should be introduced to avoid these evils.

I am, Sir,

Patisa, September 1, 1822.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

**Distressed Irish.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

I am a poor man—myself labouring under great distress. The Advertisement in your valuable Paper of this morning, for a Meeting in behalf of the distressed people of a country, whence my own origin is derived, led to the enclosed effusions. I offer them in the spirit of the poor widow, as my mite to the cause; for I sorrow to say, this little is all I have now the power to give; would it were worthier!—

I am, Sir, Your's faithfully,

Sept. 24, 1822.

**THE SON OF AN IRISHMAN.**

**TO BENEVOLENCE.**

Hail, thou bright gem of the heaven-born mind,  
Bountiful feeling, to av'rice unknown!  
Whose rays oft pervade the best hearts of mankind,  
But whose fullness exists in their Maker alone.  
'Tis thine, to light'up Sorrow's face with a smile,  
And want and distress of their anguish beguile!  
When nature convuls'd, scatters terror and woe,  
And with objects of mis'ry our earth is strew'd o'er;  
'Tis thine to alleviate the pain of the blow,  
To bind up the wounded—the sick to restore—  
To amend what the sad dispensation ha riven,  
And soften the evil permitted by Heaven!  
When man, by base passion or interest led,  
Dooms his fellow in frailty, to prison and grief;  
For his *bondage*, are tears by thy influence shed,  
For his *wants*, thy kind spirit prompts bounteous relief;  
For—to visit and soothe the poor captive is thine—  
Give him strength with thy bread, and joy with thy wine.  
Whon Rulers and Kings their high duties neglect,  
And waste and oppression bring sorrow and pain,  
Like a cloud, o'er the land which their care should protect—  
When mis-govern'd millions of famine complain,—  
O then! how transcendent thy attributes shine,  
For to feed them, to clothe them, and bless them is thine!  
I invoke thee, O spirit! from heaven descended,  
I beseech thee this day\* on thy vot'ries to smile;  
Be each hand and each heart by thy influence extended  
In behalf of the Sons of the "Emerald Isle!"  
And oh! give them to trust, though that influence prevail,—  
"Their meal shall not waste, and their oil shall not fail."

September 24, 1822.

R.

\* Intended for the day of the Meeting at the Calcutta Town Hall in behalf of the distressed Irish.

**Marriage.**

At Allipy, on the 23d ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. JEFFERSON, Captain THOMAS COX, Commissariat Department, to ELIZA, Daughter of W. ANDERSON, Esq.

**Deaths.**

On the 24th instant, Mr. JOHN WELDON JOHNSON, aged 17 years, 1 month and 24 days, much regretted by all his relations and friends.

On the 23d instant, the Wife of Mr. JAMES ABRAHAM FURMIE, Teacher at the Hindoo College, aged 17 years and 3 months.

At Fort Marlboro, on the 8th of July, Assistant Surgeon DUNCAN McCALMAN, of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

At Colombo, at the house of her father VINCENT WILLIAM VANDERSTRATEN, Esq. Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the 22d ultimo, ELIZA CATHERINA, Wife of JOHN COMINS BULKLEY, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 16th Regiment.

Wreck of the FAME, in the night of Friday the 14th of June, on board the hapless FAME, MARY CATHERINE ISABELLA EVANS, eldest Daughter of HENRY CARTWRIGHT BANKES, Military Chaplain at Trichinopoly.

At Baupilly, on his route to Madras, on the 8th ultimo, JOHN HASTIE, Esq. M. D.

**Visit to Prison, and Song of the Captive.**

One day, the great works of this city to view,  
Self and friend, on our pleasure intent;  
Had rumbled high-roads, and e'en *gullies* all through,  
Yet still anxious to find something wond'rous or new,  
Our steps to the common Jail bent.

'Twas evening,—arrived, a fine building we saw,  
With a Compound,—a Chapel,—and Tank;  
Many men, here confined by the rigour of law,  
Roved about, or reclined upon pallets of straw;  
But each face looked most ruefully blank.

Of high walls and barred windows 'twere heartless to tell,  
Or each door,—which seemed massive and strong;  
But the plaint I'll record, which on my ear fell,  
Of a Captive, his woes who sung sweetly and well;  
And these were the words of his song.

"For weakness and folly imprisoned I lie,  
And the pressure of sorrow oft saddens my brow;  
Oft in anguish I wish to be pardoned and die,  
For in life nought worth living for's left to me now!"

Oh! the hours are gone when my heart leapt with pleasure,  
While ranging at morn, o'er the *Daab's* wide plain;  
In solitude then, freedom was my chief treasure,  
Now, society sooths not imprisonment's pain.

Left friendless in youth,—without pilot to guide me,  
Or compass to point out the course I should go;  
Wandering wherever strong passions have hied me—  
My career, wild and thoughtless, now closes in woe!

For, my substance all gone,—my goods all up-rendered,  
To escape the hard fate beneath which I now pine;  
I may starve!—yet to me no relief shall be tendered,  
May perish! yet sympathy never be mine!

Yet my heart still untainted, is anxious for goodness,  
Its feelings still tender and true to their tone;  
Are melted by kindness—are injured by rudeness,  
For to joy in benevolence, once was their own.

But that pleasure'deable, now is contracted,  
They are cramped and o'ercome by their limited sphere;  
Of their best joys deprived, head and heart are distracted,  
And curse the sad errors that prisoned them here!"

'Twas hushed—and my heart felt a tremulous awe,  
Of yonth's frailty to hear him complain;  
I doubted if justice had framed the law  
—Persecuting the penitent,—whom I now saw  
And 'twas thus he concluded his strain.

"Then never, young friends, never swerve from your duty,  
From the strait path of virtue, oh! never depart  
Though the pleasures of vice appear roses of beauty,  
They perish, and leave a sharp thorn in the heart."

This beautiful moral I quickly applied,—  
Turned from *pleasure* to *joy* most divine:—  
With that I'd else wasted in nonsense and pride,  
The wants of the Prisoners I thenceforth supplied  
May this rapture, oh! Reader be thine!

April, 1822.

E.

**CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, SEPTEMBER 25, 1822.**

	BUY....	SELL
Remittable Loans, . . . . .	Rs. 19 12	19 4
Unremittable ditto, . . . . .	11 12	11 6
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, . . . . .	28 0	27 0
Ditto, for 12 months, dated 30th of June 1822, . . . . .	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 months, dated 30th of April, . . . . .	23 8	22 9
Bank Shares, . . . . .	4550 0	4450 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100, . . . . .	205 12	205 4
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount . . . . .		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, . . . . .		4 per cent.

# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—349—

## Horizontorium.

### WITH AN ENGRAVING—PLATE, LXXXIII.

Among the latest Novelties sent forth to *amuse* the English Public in the shape of an Engraving, is a distorted representation of a Building, so contrived, that when viewed at a certain angle it has the appearance of being actually elevated from the Paper, instead of being merely a perspective view on a plane surface.

The Horizontorium, as this is called, is the discovery or invention of a Mr. William Shires, a Mathematical Tutor, and is sent forth with a claim to originality, being published as the Act directs, and entered at Stationer's Hall, to secure the Copyright, and prevent its being pirated.

A Copy of the Horizontorium came into our possession through the hands of a Friend, to whom it was sent from England as one of the latest curiosities in circulation; and as it cannot possess less claim to notice in India than at home, and is still less likely to be generally known here than at the seat of original publication, we have thought it would be acceptable to many, merely as a curiosity, as we are not at present aware of any useful purpose to which it can be applied. Curiosities in Art or Science are, however, quite as legitimate a source of amusement as the scandal and defamation of public men in certain Magazines, or the novel feats in Boxing, Dog-Fighting, and Slang, which occupy so large a space in other publications.

The manner in which this apparently distorted Building is seen as an Elevation arising from the surface of the Sheet is as follows:—Let a slip of Card be cut about an inch wide, and four inches long, with one end semicircular and the other strait; a small circular hole should then be made close to the strait end of it, and the semicircular end bent so as to lie flat on the space marked F in the Plate, when the slip of Card will be perpendicular. The Engraving being then laid on a flat surface, and the sight directed through the hole in the upper end of the Card, the Edifice will appear as an actual Elevation arising from the face of the Paper, the angle of vision then bringing all the distorted parts into one harmonious whole.

## Newspaper Editors.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

In reading over an edition of an old Book which I accidentally came across, I found the following paragraphs by the author, advertizing to a Paper once printed and edited by the great Benjamin Franklin.

"I possess one of these Gazettes, composed by him, and printed at his press. It is a precious relic, a monument which I wish to preserve with reverence, to teach me to blush at the prejudice which makes them despise the useful and important profession of the Editor of a Daily Paper. Men of this profession, among a free people, are their first Preceptors, and best friends; and when they unite talents with patriotism and philosphy, when they serve as the canal for communicating truths, for dissipating prejudices, and removing those hatreds which prevent the whole human race from uniting together in one great family, these men are the Curates, the Missionaries, the Angels deputed from heaven for the happiness of men.

"Let it not be said, in ridicule of this profession, that an ill use is sometimes made of it, for the defence of vice, of despotism, of errors; shall we proscribe eloquence, and the use of speech, because wicked men possess them?"

\* \* \* \* \*

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

LIBERTAS.

### NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We have omitted the application which our friendly Correspondent indulgently made of the quotation given; but the paragraph itself deserves publicity, if only to soften the asperity of those who regard Editors in a less favorable light than either LIBERTAS or the Author to whom he alludes.

## Lithography in India.

The various purposes to which Lithography has been applied since its discovery, has brought it into more general use perhaps than almost any other branch of Art within the same space of time. In England it is applied to almost every species of Design, from Chalk Sketches to Portraits and the finest Architectural Drawings. We are glad to learn, that after various unsuccessful attempts, it has at length been brought to perfection in Calcutta. Mr. Belous, and Mr. de Savignac, two French Artists resident in this City, having united their information and skill, have produced specimens of Lithographip Engraving and Printing equal to anything we have seen from England; and we have now in our possession a Portrait of a private individual, and a Sketch from Nature, which it would be difficult to distinguish from Pencil Drawings. We have thought it right to mention this fact, partly as marking the progress of the Arts of Europe in India, and partly from a desire to make known the successful result of great perseverance applied to a branch of Art, that for a long time defeated all attempts to reduce it to practice in this country.

It is quite unnecessary for us to dwell on the various and useful purposes to which Lithography may be applied. These must be generally known. We content ourselves, therefore, with announcing the fact of its successful practice by the Artists named, and with expressing our hope that their skill and perseverance will meet with a just reward.

## Shares in the Journal.

There are two points connected with the interests of Shareholders in the JOURNAL, on which, had we been applied to directly, we should readily have answered the enquiries made; but the questions being put anonymously, we have no mode of satisfying the unknown Enquirers but through the medium of the Paper.

It has been communicated to us, that many persons have been deterred from availing themselves of the advantageous offer held out to Shareholders, by an apprehension that their names would be made public either now or at some future period, and that they would probably render themselves obnoxious to those whose political opinions were at variance with their own, by becoming known as Supporters of a JOURNAL that advocated what they might deem pernicious doctrines. To satisfy those who entertain such apprehensions, we beg to say that, Friends as we are to "Pernicious Publicity" in all matters in which the community can be benefitted by such publicity, we never entertained an intention of making public the names of Shareholders, any more than we should those of Subscribers to the JOURNAL; as we know there are many who give us their cordial and hearty support, as far as their private patronage and exertions can extend, who yet dare not, without risking the loss of favor in more quarters than one, openly espouse a cause, the interests and success of which they secretly encourage and enjoy. The blame, if there be any, is not on those who make, but on the system that calls for such sacrifices; and as far as we are concerned, we approve their cautious and prudent observance of the only line of conduct that could be safely pursued by those who are more dependant on the favor of others than their own exertions for advancement in the world.

Those who are not afraid to have their names known as Subscribers to the JOURNAL, may be assured of being equally safe as Shareholders; for their names, as such, will be known only to ourselves and the Bankers through whom their Dividends may be received. Our object, however, in stating this, is more to quiet the fears of those who have already made their purchases, than to remove doubts from the minds of intending Shareholders; the great end aimed at by the Plan for extending the security of the JOURNAL, being sufficiently accomplished by the Shares already taken, to remove all further anxiety as to its success.

The second point on which we have received anonymous enquiries, is, when the Catalogue of Books in the Library; will be ready for Subscribers in the First Class, to whom the use of

the Books is intended to be confined? To this we beg to answer, that the Catalogue has been delayed principally by a wish to include in it the several consignments of Books hourly expected from England; but in order that no inconvenience may be really felt by Shareholders in the First Class, in consequence of this delay, we beg to add that the Librarian's Manuscript Catalogue can be sent to any Shareholder in the First Class who may apply for it, until the Printed Catalogue may be ready.

**Rejected Letter.**

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

As the enclosed Letter has been refused insertion, although in a very polite manner, by the Editor of the JOHN BULL, I trust that you will have no objection to its appearing in the JOURNAL.—I am, Sir,

A BRITISH SUBJECT IN CALCUTTA,  
Tuesday, 4 P. M. BUT NO BIGOT.

Sir,

To the Editor of John Bull.

An article, under the signature of "A BRITISH INHABITANT OF PATNA, BUT NO INFIDEL," having appeared in your Paper in support of the opinion advanced by you respecting the application of the Persian word TURSA, I may be justified in considering it as your own defence of yourself, since by giving it insertion you have stamped it with your approbation and adopted it as your own.

All the argument that he has adduced which has any connection with the subject is, that the word *Tursa* in the Fuhung Juhangeere (one Persian Dictionary) is mentioned as "a name applied to fire-worshippers;" and that from the authority of the Boorhan Quatii (another Persian Dictionary) it "was originally and peculiarly applied to the ancient fire-worshippers of Persia, from a superstitious practice they had of reading prayers over the sepulchres of the dead for the space of three days, during which they believed that the soul hovered in a state of dread and affliction over the deceased corpse." Admitting these two assertions to be well founded (which they by no means are), pray tell me, Mr. BRITISH RESIDENT IN PATNA, how they can prove the Editor of JOHN BULL's two positions viz. 1st That "the Gubre and the Infidel" is a proper translation of "Gubre o Tursa" in the Persian lines which he quoted (vide JOHN BULL August 31).—2dly, That "the word Tursa when originally applied to Christians was applied in a low, degrading, and contemptuous sense" (see, *Ibid.*) Moreover how can they disprove what the Proprietor of the Persian Paper advanced in his reply (vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, September 8.) that "the word Tursa does not signify Infidels," and that according to the general usage of the word it means Christians, without conveying any more disrespect to the minds of Moossulmans than the very term Christians, a fact which he has incontestably established by quotations from the most celebrated Arabic and Persian Dictionaries, and from the best ancient and modern Persian writers.

You, Sir, have adduced the authority of the Fuhung Juhangeere, only carefully avoiding to comment on the passages quoted by the Proprietor of the Persian Paper from the Soorhan, the first Arabic Dictionary with Persian explanations, which has always been consulted as unquestionable authority by the learned Natives, and which was a few years ago revised and corrected by Mouluvee Durvesh Ulee, Mouluvee Jan Ulee, Mouluvee Abdoor Uheem, Mouluvee Ghoolam Husun, and Mouluvee Husun Ulee, and printed and published under the patronage of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William. \*

Now, be pleased to inform me, Mr. BRITISH INHABITANT OF PATNA, whether the author of the Soorhan and these learned Natives (some of whom were in the employment of Government) who revised and corrected the work, meant disrespect and contempt towards Christians, when they designated them by the word *Tursa*, in the following phrases?

\* Vide, the English Preface to the Boorhan Quatii.

TUNUSOOR, to become a *Tursa* (Christian.)

TUNSEER, to make one a *Tursa* (Christian.) page 478.

Did they also mean to cast opprobrium on Christians by their explanation of the following words?

RAHIN, a monk of *Tursas* (Christians) p. 75.

SULEEB, the cross of *Tursas* (Christians) p. 89.

OOSGOORU, the bishop of *Tursa* (Christians) p. 753.

I refer you, again, to the Moontukhnboolioghat, revised and corrected under the patronage of the College of Fort William by that eminently learned personage, the late Mouluvee Ilahdad, the head Moonshee of the Persian and Arabic Department in that College. He applies the term *Tursa* to Christians, without incurring the charge of disrespect and contempt towards them; Thus,—

\* OOSGOORU, the learned bishop of *Tursas* (Christians) p. 80.

JANUEREE, the chief of *Tursas* (Christians) p. 225.

RAHIN, a monk of *Tursas* (Christians) p. 335.

SULEEB, a wooden stick which *Tursas* (Christians) hold, p. 442.

I noticed the above works in preference to all other Dictionaries in which the term *Tursa* is applied to Christians without any idea of contempt, because they have been corrected, revised, and published by the principal Native officers of the College, under the patronage of its Council.

I return to the arguments which this writer has employed. In the first place he asserts that in the Fuhung Juhangeere, *Tursa* is applied to the worshippers of fire. If he had taken a little trouble he would have found it often used for Christians in that very work. Thus,—

BETURREE, a pious man of *Tursas* (Christians)

OOSQUEE, the head priest of *Tursas* (Christians)

NAJURMUK, one of the saints of *Tursas* (Christians)

It is therefore in my opinion evident that it was through oversight, either of the author or his amanuensis, that in the instance noticed by this writer the phrase "worshippers of fire" was given as an explanation of the word *Tursa*. Besides, the Fuhung Juhangeere, although a work of authority, cannot be placed in competition with the Boorhan Quatii, which was revised and corrected from various works by learned Natives of the College of Fort William,—see the Persian and English Prefaces to the work.

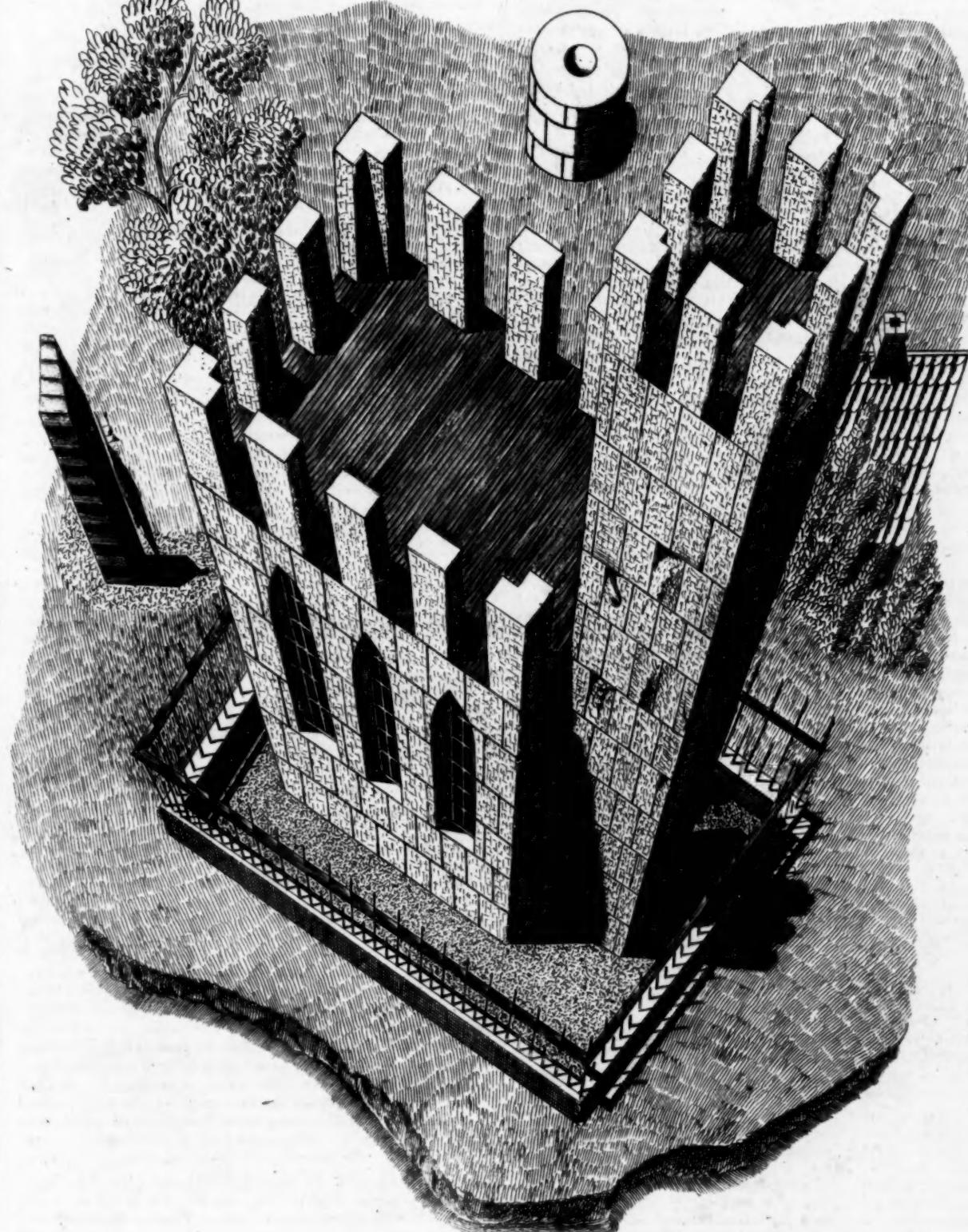
I beg to refer also to the analogy of the word *Kunessa*, which although it signifies the place of worship belonging to Jews, Christians, or Magicians, yet is used for Christian Churches without any mark of contempt.

This BRITISH INHABITANT OF PATNA next proceeds to assert, that in the very next line to that quoted by the Proprietor of the MIRUT-OOL UKHEAR, from the Boorhan Quatii, (p. 236) is contained an explanation, which clearly shews that the word *Tursa*, is with propriety applicable only to Parsees and Gubres, from their superstitious practices; and that it "can only be extended to Christians, as a term of general contumely and reproach." To expose this writer's ignorance, it is only necessary to give a literal translation of that very next line, with a willful concealment of which he has charged the Proprietor of the Persian Paper.

"TURS-USTOODAN. Reading prayers, *zind* and *pazind* (both text and commentary) by Parsees during three days, over the sepulchres of the dead; for they say that after the separation of the soul from the body, it remains three days and three nights over that body, and that during those three days and nights, the soul fears and dreads much, and consequently they (the Parsees) read prayers, that the soul of the deceased may be saved from that

\* Vide the Quamoos, an Arabic Dictionary of the first authority, printed under the patronage of the College, in which you will find these words exclusively applied to persons and things connected with Christianity.

# Horizontorium.



F

Engraved for the Calcutta Journal



Thursday. September 26, 1822.

— 351 —

fear. The meaning of this word as, is evident from its composition, is—the fear of sepulchres—for *Turs* (the first word) signifies fear and dread, and *ustoodan* (the last in composition) signifies sepulchres and tombs."

Is it not evident from this, that *Turs-ustoodan* is composed of two words, *Turs* (fear) and *Ustoodan* (sepulchres), and, not from *Tursa* and *Ustoodan*? What has this line, which the Proprietor of the Persian Paper is accused of wilfully concealing, to do with the position of the BRITISH INHABITANT OF PATNA, that *Tursa* is applicable to Parsees only, on account of their superstitious notions, and cannot be extended to Christians, except, "as a term of general contumely and abuse?" What has *Turs-ustoodan*, a compound word from *Turs*, *fear*, and *Ustoodan*, sepulchres, to do with the term *Tursa*? It perhaps implies indirectly, (and that is all that it does imply), that the compound word *Turs-ustoodan*, and the simple term *Tursa*, are both derived from the same root *Turs*, fear. This, the Proprietor of the Native Paper did not omit to notice, (see CALCUTTA JOURNAL, Sept. 3), "After giving from the Boorhan Qatii, the meaning of *Tursa* derivable from the root, to wit, fearer, fearful, fancy-sick, it is stated that it also signifies Christians, and Worshippers of Fire." Can any thing be more candid than this? I now say, if like a true gentleman and man of learning, this writer had been possessed of sound judgement, and had not been entirely astounded at the stupendous learning and profound research of European gentlemen, he would not have gone to such an extreme as to accuse the Proprietor of the MIRUT-OOL UKH-BAR, of wilful concealment of the next line after he had seen the above explanation given by him of the word *Tursa* in the JOURNAL, nor could he have thought of using such gross language in literary controversy.

As *Turs*, (fear), as well as *Ustoodan*, (sepulchres), are originally Persian words, it cannot be supposed that the Persians would use this compound term to denote the rite practised on behalf of the souls of the dead, if it had included any mark of disrespect. Besides it is not Persians alone that offer prayers for the good of the soul. The great body of Roman Catholic Christians also believe that the soul continues in an intermediate state after death for a length of time, and they therefore during its abode in Purgatory offer prayers for its welfare. Would any Catholics employ a phrase or term which is calculated to throw their own religious practice into ridicule?

Again, let me ask, is there any ridicule justly attached to the idea of the human soul being in a state of fear before its creator from the recollection of its past guilt, whether before or after its separation from the body?

This BRITISH INHABITANT OF PATNA rejects the authorities of Saadee, Hafiz, and Moulana Room, quoted by the Proprietor of the Persian Paper, to show that they used the word *Tursa* without any intention of expressing contempt; and calls them at the same time "panders of impure lust." He is evidently not aware that by rejecting their authority he utterly invalidates the *Furhung Juhangeer*, upon which he principally depends; for the authority of these Authors is above a hundred times cited in that Work. Admitting that these writers were not strictly religious, this has nothing to do with the mode of expression they employ, or the sense in which they use any particular word, nor are their works the less a standard for moderns in writing Persian. Wherein lies the connection between religious seriousness and correctness of language? The best of European speakers and writers would not stand such a test.

This writer talks much of the care taken to avoid giving offence to "the feelings of some Mussulman Inhabitants of Calcutta;" and at the same time he boldly and publicly bestows the epithet of a "pander of impure lust" on the Moulana Room, whom almost two thirds of Mussulmans esteem as one of their most holy saints.

What, then, will this writer say of the principal learned Native officers of the College, who revised and corrected the Boorhan Qatii, when they use or sanction the term *Tursa* for Christians in numerous instances, a few of which I here mention?

"CHULREPA—is the cross of Nussaras (Christian), which Tursas (Christians) make of gold and silver.

JASULEEQ—signifies the learned and pious among Tursas (Christians.)

RAHIB—is a pious and retired man of the Tursas (Christians.)

SHULEEKHA—a name of one of the holy men of Tursas (Christians); and he was one of the disciples of Jesus (peace be on him.)

BETURZEEQ—The lawgiver of Tursas (Christians.)

MULKA—a name of a chief man in the religion of Tursas (Christians.)

How could these learned Natives\* in the employment of Christians, use or sanction this abusive term as a name for Christians? were they also filled with the "indiscriminate and equalizing spirit of ignorant bigotry" in applying *Tursa* to Christians without employing *Eesuwee* in its stead? Hence therefore it appears that the Proprietor of the MIRUT-OOL UKH-BAR, in applying *Tursa* to Christians, did no more than what the best Native Persian writers, both ancient and modern, and the learned Natives under the employment of a Christian Government have so fairly and justly done.

The remarks made respecting the religious tolerance granted to Natives is a subject quite foreign to this controversy. I would only remark that it can scarcely be expected that the Proprietor of the Persian Paper should continue any longer to publish it under the threats held out against the Freedom of the Press. Abolish, Mr. BRITISH INHABITANT OF PATNA, the Press altogether, and set aside all means of general communication, and you will then have every thing as you wish.

#### A BRITISH SUBJECT IN CALCUTTA,

Calcutta, September 22, 1820.

BUT NO BIGOT.

P. S. In the JOHN BULL of the 20th instant, Mr. BRITISH INHABITANT OF PATNA quotes the authority of Dr. Gilchrist and Mr. Richardson, in defiance of that of the best ancient and modern Persian writers, as well as of learned Natives cited by the Proprietor of the Persian Paper. He, however, should know how great corruptions in the use of terms and phrases have been introduced, from the inadvertence and hasty inquiries of European, Persian, and Bengalee writers. Unless these writers therefore produce authorities from Persian authors in support of their opinions, their naked statements can deserve no credit. He might next begin to quote his own authority, but it is evident that others will inquire into the grounds on which it rests. No European writer can be justified in quoting the authority of Europeans on the criticism of a Persian word, in preference to that of the most learned Persians, under the plea that these writers were not reckoned among "the saints of Britain." How far does vanity, accompanied by ignorance, mislead men!

\* It may also be remarked that had they thought the term *Tursa* incorrectly employed by the original author, they would have enjoined a note to that effect, according to their usual custom in similar cases.

#### Shipping Arrivals.

##### CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Sept. 25	Lismerie	French	T. Godit	Pondicherry Sept. 14

#### Shipping Departures.

##### CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 24	Nancy	British	J. Thomson	London

The Dutch Ship COLUMBUS, bound to Europe, lost off the Cape of Good Hope.

The French Ship LISMERIE, spoke the KENT from Calcutta off the Sand Heads, dismasted and supplied her with a Fore Top Mast.

Friend of India.

We have often drawn so largely from that excellent Work, THE FRIEND OF INDIA, that we almost feel reluctant to do any thing which could lessen the anxiety with which its arrival must be waited for at the distant Stations of the Interior. In our haste to reprint the Article which we gave from the last Number, on the best method of improving the Natives of India, we omitted to give a List of its Contents. We do so now, however, with much pleasure; and add our hearty recommendation of the Work itself to the patronage of every one, whose interest in the welfare of the country entitles him to be considered a real Friend of India.

CONTENTS.

- I.—On Hindoo Festivals contrasted with the Christian Sabbath.
- II.—On the most effectual mode of securing the permanent Cultivation of Knowledge among the Natives of India.
- III.—On the Structure and Orthography of the Malay Language.
- IV.—Remarks on the State of the Roman Catholic Church in India, with reference to the Instruction of the Heathen.
- V.—On the criminality of burning Widows alive, with a brief View of what has been already published on this subject.

Medical Report.

CALCUTTA.—THIRD WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

Much of the last week's Disease has subsided. And new cases not having occurred in the same proportion, there is on the whole, a satisfactory decrease of ill health. The state of the atmosphere as indicated by the Thermometer has been much the same as that of the last week—not varying above a degree.

Less Rain has fallen; but the heat of two or three nights (especially those of the 17th and 19th) and one of the following mornings (18th), were oppressive in excess, leaving the restless individual sufficient time to reflect upon and enjoy this frequently participated LUXURY OF THE EAST, of lying awake all Night! The most prevailing Disease continues to be FEVER; and among the Natives as well as Europeans. In both, the attack is accompanied with a greater degree of debility than usual, requiring a proportionate variation in the treatment to counteract.

Colds, with their usual attendants—Congh, &c. have continued to prevail but in a less degree, with few cases of Bowel Complaints. Chronic (or long continued) Diseases have remained much the same.

FEMALE Diseases have been less frequent. CHILDREN have suffered less—upon the whole; but more generally from Febrile attacks than any other; and in general recovering from their late tormentor—BOIL; but an account of their cessation, several doses of PURGATIVE MEDICINE should be given, at such intervals, as circumstances of strength, &c. will allow; but by no means making those intervals longer than such caution renders absolutely requisite; needless procrastination defeats the intention; and leaves the constitution liable to much worse consequences from the attacks of other Diseases. It is therefore, a caution which cannot be too strongly enforced upon the attention and anxiety of Parental solicitude.

The visitations of that terrific Malady, CHOLERA, have not ceased. Several well authenticated cases have occurred this week, tho' happily not within my own immediate circle of practice.\*

Durhamtollah, Saturday 7th Sept. 1822.

P.

NOTE.—The continuation of this Report on the superior efficacy of Acins in cases of Cholera, as promised on the 7th, will be given To-morrow—Harkara.

\* But surely it would be the height of arrogant presumption to make the practice of any one Individual, however "he may visit patients of all ages—of both sexes—rich as well as poor, and in almost every quarter of Calcutta, and its suburbs!!!"—the test or standard of Health or Disease—much less when expressly referring to such a Death's Harbinger as Cholera in such a City as Calcutta—ever teeming with myriads of new comers, exposed to all its exciting causes! and not one thousandth part of whom can possibly be known to, much less by, any ONE Practitioner! What would be thought of any regular Practitioner in London, thus self-elected into such a Dictatorship? An opinion thus formed is self-refuted—and recoils upon such as thus expose themselves to make it. Certain it is, the best informed are the most cautious. Prudence and Justice are here united!

A Dream.

"We are such stuff as dreams are made on."

Fancy swayed my slumbers, high  
I floated in th' ethereal sky;  
And saw the universe below  
With resplendent lustre glow,  
Bright orbs, that threw their beams above;  
Fair worlds, replete with life and love;  
In their orbits silent wheeling,  
The guidance of a God revealing.

The scene was changed—the ruling force  
Withdrawn, that held them in their course,  
I saw the planets headlong run,  
To mingle with the mighty sun!  
Hark! to the soul-appalling crash,  
As orbs with orbs, conflicting clash;  
Again, again, again rebounding,  
Through endless space the shocks resounding,  
The seas dashed into spray, are driven  
O'er the wide expanse of heaven;  
And burning lava, bursting forth  
From the bosom of the earth,  
And rocks and mountains toss'd on high,  
Are scattered through the troubled sky,  
Gradual at last, as ebbing tides,  
The war of shatter'd worlds subsides;  
And, like stagnation after storm,  
A calm succeeds—the ruins form,  
Together as they slowly pass,  
A burning, black, insensate mass.

August 1822.

W.

Burial Place at Howrah.

Burial place at Howrah.—The claims made on the liberality of the Public have lately been so numerous, that it must be a case of no common urgency that can now expect to be favourably listened to; and the following, as well described in a Paper handed about for subscriptions, we do think one of that description: since it is a sacred duty we all owe to our common nature,—not forgotten even in the field of battle—to aid our fellow men in burying their dead with decency in a place of security and repose.

The Christian Population of Howrah and Sultaik having increased considerably of late years, has felt great inconveniences from the want of local Burial Place. It is a truth which probably should not be stated without shame, that notwithstanding there are between 5 and 600 Christian Inhabitants at these Places, there is not a single Burial Place, in which they can claim the privilege of Burying their Dead. The consequence of this is, that those who are too poor to pay an Undertaker's charges for carrying a Corpse across the River, are obliged to deposit the remains of their Friends and Relations in some waste and unfrequented spot, where they too often become prey for Paria Dogs and Jackals!

To obviate these distressing inconveniences and to supply a Repository for the Dead so pressingly wanted, it has been considered a Charitable Undertaking to endeavour by Subscription, to obtain the means of buying a piece of Ground, and waling it in for this sacred purpose. It is estimated that these objects will be fully obtained with 500 Rupees.

Seeing, therefore, how imperiously the Establishment of a regular Christian Burial Place comes home to the business and bosoms of every member of the community, it cannot but be hoped this appeal in behalf of their sepulchral rites, will be readily and liberally patronized by the bonny of the rich, the mite of the able, and the good wishes of the poor. Let not the Poet's words be forgot, that

The boast of Heraldry the pomp of power.  
And all that beauty, all that wealth e're gave  
Await alike the inevitable hour;  
The path of Glory leads but to the Grave!"—Harkara.